

RUMANIA ACCEDES TO GERMAN TERMS AND SIGNS TREATY

Preliminary Draft Gives Dobruja to Bulgaria—Austro-Hungarian Territory to Be Evacuated, Army Disbanded

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message announces Rumania's acceptance of the Central Powers' conditions and the consequent resumption of the armistice.

Mr. Tontcheff, head of the Bulgarian delegation at Bucharest, informed the Rumanian Government that the conditions included the cession of the Dobruja to Bulgaria, readjustment of the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, and the grant of economic concessions.

The Rumanian Government, he said, had been required to sign a preliminary treaty before noon on Tuesday.

Following are the terms of the preliminary peace treaty:
"1. Rumania cedes to the Central Allied Powers the Dobruja as far as the Danube.

"2. The powers of the Quadruple Alliance will provide and maintain a trade route for Rumania by way of Constantza to the Black Sea.

"3. The frontier rectifications demanded by Austria-Hungary on the frontier between Austria-Hungary and Rumania are accepted in principle by Rumania.

"4. Likewise economic measures corresponding to the situation are conceded in principle.

"5. The Rumanian Government undertakes to demobilize immediately at least eight divisions of the Rumanian Army. Control of the demobilization will be undertaken jointly by the upper command of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group and of the Rumanian chief army command. As soon as peace is restored between Russia and Rumania the remaining parts of the Rumanian Army also will be demobilized in so far as they are not required for security service on the Russo-Rumanian frontier.

"6. The Rumanian troops are to evacuate immediately the territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy occupied by them.

"7. The Rumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength the transport of troops of the Central Powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

"8. Rumania undertakes immediately to disarm the troops of the powers who are at war with the Quadruple Alliance still in the Rumanian service. The safe conduct of these officers is assured by the Quadruple Alliance. This treaty enters into operation immediately."

Finland, Too, to Have Peace Treaty
BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—Berlin dispatches say that Baron von Bunsche-Haddenhausen, German Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, has announced in the main committee of the Reichstag that Germany very shortly would sign a treaty of peace with Finland.

SOCIAL INSURANCE BOARD BILL KILLED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—On March 5, the House of Representatives for the Maryland Legislature killed a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of social insurance, after it had been favorably reported by the committee. The purpose of the commission was to investigate social insurance generally, with a view of determining the expediency of adopting social insurance for the State.

Loyalists Use Force
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Six men were forced to kiss the American flag at Bingham, Ill., and several others were similarly dealt with at Maryville, near St. Louis. At Bingham, the flag kissing was preceded by a clash between "loyalists" and a number of residents accused of seditious utterances. Recently the American Defense Society has been organizing in a number of the Illinois coal belt towns. At Staunton, where the first outbreaks occurred, some alleged pro-Germans were driven from town. At Hillsboro, Nokomis and Mt. Olive there have been disorders. The district has a heavy foreign population and many I. W. W. organizers have been active there.

GERMAN INCENDIARY IN PAY OF THE I. W. W.
F. Hagerman, Confessing He Fired \$1,000,000 Lumber Company's Plant, Declares Organization Sent Him Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The confession of Fritz Hagerman, here, the German who has owned up to having fired the \$1,000,000 Red River Lumber Company's plant at Westwood, Cal., on Sept. 17, 1917, and to other depredations, contained among others the following questions and answers:
Q. How much money did you get out of this fire proposition? A. The driver of the car gave me \$75.

Q. Are you not on your way to Westwood to destroy the Red River Lumber Company's lumber? A. Yes.

Q. Who sent you on this mission? A. The I. W. W.

Q. Where are your I. W. W. receipts? A. I lost them.

Q. What is your nationality? A. German.

Q. You feel now that the German Government should win this war? A. Yes.

Q. If you could by any means destroy property enough of the United States of America so as to win this war for the Germans would you do it? A. Yes.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Air Raid on Turcoing
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—English aviators, bombing Turcoing, killed a great many of the French inhabitants, the German War Office declared today. Northwest of Dixmude, German storm troops brought in three officers, 114 men and some machine guns, as the result of an attack on two Belgian farms.

German Raid Repulsed
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A heavy raid under protection of barrage fire was directed against the British troops near Epehy last night, Sir Douglas Haig reported to the War Office today. The raid, he said, was completely repulsed. "South of Bois Grenier," he reported, "and east of Poelcapelle, the enemy was equally unsuccessful. In the valley of the Scaupe, west of Lens and east of Ypres, the enemy artillery was active."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement made public on Wednesday reads as follows: Army group of Prince Rupprecht—Our positions on the north bank of the

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John Redmond

JOHN REDMOND REAL MEANING OF RAIDS IN FRANCE

General Maurice Says German Aim Is to Secure Information and to Train Troops

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In a special interview yesterday, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, while not committing himself to an opinion on whether the reported German offensive would materialize, said that the Germans were approaching the moment when they could attack as soon as their local preparations were complete. These local preparations were more difficult to discover than anything else. Weather conditions might prevent their discovery by aerial observation and both sides had brought the art of camouflage to a pitch which made it difficult to ascertain what preparations were going on.

Much was being made of raids on the western front. They were frequently described as being for the purpose of testing the Allied defenses but that was a phrase which meant little to the soldier. "Experience teaches us," he said, "that concentrated artillery fire can flatten out any defenses to a considerable depth and therefore there would seem to be little object in testing defenses. I presume the real meaning of the raids is that the Germans desire accurate information of the disposition of our troops, and if they take prisoners in these raids they know what divisions are in front of them at a given moment."

Another purpose is to give their troops training in attack, as the soldiers brought from the east had been working under entirely different conditions, and in the west they were on the defensive all last year. The raids were aimed at reviving the offensive spirit in the German troops, for the offensive spirit quickly subsided if the soldiers were sitting still in a trench, and at training men and subordinate commanders in small operations with a view to larger affairs.

Dealing with other fields, General Maurice said no dramatic developments need be expected in Palestine, where the difficulty was less the Turks than the problem of supplying the British armies in that difficult country.

In passing, General Maurice said the transfer of troops from the eastern front to the west had, of course, been a violation of the armistice agreement with the Russians and as showing the cynicism of Germany's disregard for "scraps of paper," he read a document captured in Mesopotamia and signed by Major Druffel, an officer on the German general staff. This document directed German army commanders to communicate "discreetly" to Kurdish chiefs, on the authority of an army order, that they should expedite the Russian retreat by continuing their robberies and ambushes, despite the armistice, so that the Russian withdrawal might be as costly to them as possible.

GERMAN NAMES CHANGED IN COURT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DEDHAM, Mass.—Two families with the German names of Klous and Steinert were given permission to change to Forbes and Stone, respectively, by Judge Flint in the Probate Court here Wednesday. Bernard Forbes Klous of Braintree was the first petitioner, asking that he be allowed to change his name to Bernard Dudley Forbes, explaining that Forbes was his mother's name. The main reason for the change, according to the petitioner, was that the German name of Klous hindered his business, while the English name of Forbes would help it. Mrs. Lillian Sophie Klous, his wife, and their daughter, Miss Nancy Glover Klous, were given permission to assume the last name of Forbes, also.

Explaining that they were born in the United States, Albert Steinert and his wife, Louise M. Steinert, were given permission to use Stone for their last name. Waldo Henry Steinert, their son, was given the same permission.

MALTING INTERESTS MAKING INQUIRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of interests exporting malt products to South American countries from the United States are in Washington to ascertain whether barley for malting will be available for export purposes from the 1918 crop. They point out that since trade relations between Germany and Austria and South America ceased, the South American republics have looked to the United States for practically their entire supply of malt, and say that South America's breweries may have to close if North America does not send them barley.

ANTI-PROHIBITION PLEA LOSES FORCE

Position of Springfield Men Who Favor Dry Amendment Is Disclosed in Explanations Which Are Now Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Prominent business men who favor ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment but believe it should be accomplished by a referendum, and who signed the petition circulated by Charles T. Shean, proprietor of hotels having liquor licenses, believing his petition to be for a referendum and not an out-and-out plea for further tolerance of the liquor traffic, are believed to have urged Mr. Shean to set them right in the mind of Senator George D. Chamberlain, to whom the petition was addressed. It was with that object in view that Mr. Shean visited Senator Chamberlain at Boston on Wednesday.

"I told Senator Chamberlain that the single intent of the petition was to bring to his attention and that of the other legislators, the sentiment of the signers with regard to a referendum on the question of national prohibition," said Mr. Shean. "I didn't want him to place any other construction on the petition, for it was on that ground that I got the signatures."

The petition itself said nothing about a referendum, not even mentioning the word "referendum," but merely advanced the stock arguments of the liquor traffic that "Prohibition has no rightful place in the Constitution of the United States"; that the traffic should be controlled locally; that considerable labor unrest would follow prohibition and the "loss" to those engaged in the business.

When the attention of some of the signers was called to these facts they expressed much astonishment in finding themselves aligned with the liquor interests. The Springfield Citizens' League inquired of several signatories and found that they had not signed it as license advocates, but because they thought the question of eliminating the saloon should be referred to the voters.

That civic organization then made public a petition addressed to Senator Chamberlain by 600 representative citizens urging that he do what he could toward ratifying the national prohibition amendment without a referendum.

Those who have watched the developments in the Shean "referendum" petition express the belief that what weight the petition had originally, due to the formidable list of signers, has been greatly reduced if not entirely lost, because of the divided sentiment which followed its publication.

Comment on Petition
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Adverse comment on the publication of the names of 100 business men who were purported as signing the anti-prohibition petition circulated by Charles T. Shean, proprietor of hotels having liquor licenses, and addressed to Senator George D. Chamberlain, included a letter in today's Springfield Republican from H. C. Tarbell, which says: "I cannot refrain from expressing the regret, not only of myself, but of other respectable citizens whom I've met, that so many of our business men whom we have regarded as among our leaders in finance, education and philanthropy, should see fit to line up completely with the liquor interests as its allies."

"It is not surprising that some were misled when signing, as stated in yesterday's paper, for the character of the liquor evil, both in the community and in the individual, is that it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

"The inconsistency of the signers is in the fact that they are employers of hundreds of people whose efficiency in their employers' service is impaired by the use of the very stuff the manufacture and sale of which they are petitioning not to have eliminated."

COMMITTEE ACTS ON GERMAN PIERS
Amendment to Appropriations Bill Is Adopted Authorizing President to Take Them Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Appropriations Committee today adopted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriations Bill, authorizing the President to take over the German-owned piers of the Hamburg-America Line and the North German Lloyd Line.

This decision was arrived at immediately after A. Mitchell Palmer, alien-enemy property custodian, had appeared before the committee and explained the reasons why the administration thought it necessary to take this step. The amount of money appropriated for this purpose has not been disclosed.

Under a new amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act, Mr. Palmer is authorized to use all enemy property as if the United States were in actual ownership of such property.

SENATOR BAIRD SWORN IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Baird of New Jersey, was sworn in today to succeed Senator Hughes. Mr. Baird's first official act was to answer his name at roll call.

NO FRESH GRAIN TO BE USED FOR BREWING

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Sir Gilbert Parker, representing the Food Ministry, declared that until further orders no fresh grain may be used for brewing. Arthur Warren Samuels denied in the House that survivors of the torpedoed transport Tuscania had been inhospitably treated in Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed regret that the Allies were unable to assist Rumania. He declared the British victories in Mesopotamia have an immense moral and military value. He said the Central Powers are unable to help Turkey.

BELGIANS STILL BEING DEPORTED

Children Now Taken by Germans, According to Message Sent to Belgian Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following cable message, dated Havre, March 6, has been received by the Belgian delegation:
"According to information given persons who have escaped from the part of Belgium occupied by the Germans, the German authorities continue to destroy by dynamite the heavy machinery and the foundations of many factories, in the industrial region of Mons.

"They have systematically removed the rails of the steam tramways. The tramway of Quevy no longer exists.

"In the neighborhood of Mons the Germans continue to deport the Belgians in the most outrageous manner. According to the witnesses who have escaped from Belgium, the Germans are deporting not only the men but even children over the age of 13½ years.

"On Monday, Feb. 25, the city of Mons and the communes of St. Chislain, Frameries and Dour were required to furnish boys for deportation. From Mons, 300 were taken, all of them between the ages of 14 and 15 years. From Frameries 74 were taken. Their destination is unknown.

"The witnesses who have escaped from Belgium declare that in the Province of Hainaut the Germans are taking a census of girls between the ages of 13 and 14 years.

"At Mons, Mr. Wouters, assistant prosecuting attorney of the Croix, has been arrested."

NEW MINISTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hon. John Oliver Accepts Premiership and Retains Brewster Cabinet Without Alteration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VICTORIA, B. C.—Following his choice as leader by the Liberal members of the Legislature, the Hon. John Oliver, Minister of Agriculture in the British Columbia Government, was yesterday summoned by Lieut.-Gov. Sir Frank Barnard to form a Cabinet.

Soon afterward he announced that the personnel of the old Cabinet, formed by the former Premier, Mr. Brewster, would remain unchanged. Mr. Oliver has chosen to continue himself to administer the portfolio of agriculture and the Department of Railways as in the past.

The personnel of the Cabinet is as follows: Premier, the Hon. John Oliver. Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Dr. J. H. King. Minister of Finance, the Hon. John Hart. Minister of Education, the Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean. Minister of Mines, the Hon. W. Sloan. Attorney-General, the Hon. J. W. Farris. Minister of Lands, the Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

The new Premier of British Columbia is a farmer and rancher, occupations upon which he has been engaged for the past 30 years. He is the legislative member for Dewdney. From 1900 to 1909 he sat in the local Legislature with the Opposition forces, and then, after experiencing two consecutive defeats at the general elections, he was again elected member at the time Mr. Brewster won his sweeping victory in the Province in 1916. The latter immediately took John Oliver into his Cabinet, and regarded him as his right hand man.

In opposition Mr. Oliver has proved himself a merciless critic of his opponents. He is an authority on parliamentary procedure, and has made politics generally, and British Columbia's problems in particular, his close study for the past 20 years. His succession to the leadership of his party is publicly regarded as a logical reward for his lengthy services and the courageous attitude he has adopted toward the provincial railroad policy since he became a member of the administration.

Under its new leadership, the Legislature resumed its session yesterday.

BRANCHES ARE SEPARATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Under the recent ruling of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, making the United States Employment Service one of eight new permanent branches of the Department of Labor, it is separated from the Immigration Service, where it originated.

NAVY DRY ZONES ARE ESTABLISHED IN UNITED STATES

Secretary Daniels Issues Order Excluding Liquor Sales in Five-Mile Areas Adjacent to Eight Big Training Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Navy has signed a general order publishing regulations to continue during the present emergency, under section 12 of the Selective Draft Act, as made applicable to the naval service. These regulations govern the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near certain places under naval jurisdiction, and to the officers and enlisted men of the navy. They are similar to those issued by the War Department in bulletin No. 5 of Feb. 8, 1918, except that the width of the "dry zone" surrounding the designated naval stations is uniformly five miles, irrespective of whether or not an incorporated city or town lies within such distance. Until otherwise ordered, the following stations are affected by these regulations:

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; naval training station, Newport, R. I.; naval training station, Norfolk, Va.; naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; naval training station, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.; training camp, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C.; marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Within the five-mile zones about these places alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale and wine, shall not, either directly or indirectly, be sold, given, served or knowingly delivered by one person to another, except that this shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests other than officers or members of the naval forces, or to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the administering of such liquor by them for this purpose. The shipment of liquor to any place within these zones is also prohibited, except to a private home or to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians or medical officers for medical purposes.

Outside of these zones, liquor shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, given, served or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces, except for medical purposes by a licensed physician or medical officer, with the provisions that this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests.

The Secretary of the Navy also gave out the following statement setting forth the necessity for the regulations that have been issued:
"From many months the evils resulting from the presence of intoxicating liquor in the vicinity of certain places under naval jurisdiction have been brought repeatedly to the attention of the department. By various means this liquor finds its way into the possession of enlisted men of the navy and marine corps stationed at these places, and the moral and physical welfare of these men is thus being seriously endangered. A so-called dry zone of only a half mile in width surrounding these stations would be ineffective inasmuch as in certain cases a considerable area in which the objectionable trade in liquor flourishes would not thus be covered. It is, therefore, the strong conviction of responsible officers on the spot that the dry zone about these places should be the full five miles in width, irrespective of the fact that an incorporated city or town lies within such distance. The department strongly concurs in these views and considers that conditions amply justify the establishment of such zones, which is most earnestly recommended by all that are interested in the efficiency and welfare of the naval service."

Concerning conditions at Newport, the Secretary quoted communications from the commandant of the naval district, from the Newport ministers, from the war camp community service committee and the chief of ordnance, urging that intoxicants be barred. He continued:
"In the vicinity of the city of Newport are located the naval training station at which there are at present about 6500 enlisted men, and the naval torpedo station, at which although there are only about 400 enlisted men, very large quantities of high explosives are stored, the safety of which is seriously jeopardized by the possibility of intoxicated men, either civilians or enlisted force, in its vicinity. The crews of ships visiting Narragansett Bay should also be considered among those affected."

He discussed also at length the situation at Vallejo, Cal., which the Mare Island commandant referred to as "a short business street with 25 saloons,"

DAILY INDEX FOR MARCH 7, 1918

Business and Finance ..... Page 12-13
Stock Market Quotations
Produce Prices
Iron and Steel Conditions Reviewed
United States Foreign Trade
Importation of Luxuries Smaller
Rock Island's Surplus Larger
The Real Estate Market
Dividends Declared
Weather Report
Children's Page ..... Page 10
Editorials ..... Page 18
A Great Irishman
A War Finance Corporation
Massachusetts Against Liquor
The Ghetto
Notes and Comments
Education ..... Page 16
Training Colleges of Great Britain
Academic Tenure and Freedom Issue
Porto Rico Term of School Longer
Central Americans in Tulane University
English and American Notes
European War—
Official War Reports ..... 1
Rumania Agrees to German Terms ..... 1
Bocheviki Moving From Petrograd ..... 2
Japan Divided on Intervention ..... 2
Finland Seeks Recognition ..... 2
Progress of Calixtus Affair—IV ..... 2
Sir E. Carson on After-War Trade ..... 2
Italian Minister on New War Loan ..... 2
Swiss Critics of a Separate Peace ..... 2
General News—
German Incendiary in the Pay of I. W. W. ..... 1
Navy Dry Zones Extended to Five-Mile Area ..... 1
Prohibitionists' Names on Wet Petition Explained ..... 1
Potato Surplus Stores Threatened ..... 2
James J. Storrow to Confer With Large Coal Users ..... 4
Modified Zone System Favored for Rhodus Island Railway ..... 4
Railroad Hauls Declared Loyal ..... 4
Injunction Asked Against Woodcock Hotel ..... 5
Lutheran Pastor Arrested at Port ..... 5
National Party Effects Permanent Organisation ..... 6







FINLAND SEEKS  
RECOGNITION

Food Situation in the Country  
Renders It Necessary That  
Finland Should Have Direct  
Communication With Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The delegation from Finland which recently visited London, seeking from the United Kingdom the recognition of the independence of Finland has proceeded to Paris having secured from Great Britain recognition of their Government as the de facto Government of Finland, and from Paris they will proceed to Le Havre, Madrid and Rome. France, of course, was one of the first countries fully to recognize the independence of Finland.

The demand of Finland for recognition, particularly by Great Britain and the United States, in its general aspect is based on political considerations which are easily understood. Its reasons for desiring immediate recognition of its independence arise mainly out of the seriousness of the food situation in Finland, where the country is on the verge of starvation. In a sense, Finland's claim to independence has only been vocal in the present century. Up to 1899 Finland's relations with Russia were those of a semi-independent state, that is to say, it ruled itself as a Grand Duchy and its only connection with Russia was that it owed allegiance to the Tsar of Russia, who was also a Grand Duke of Finland, a relationship which came about following the war with Sweden in 1809. Until 1899 the Finns were more or less content with their position in regard to Russia; in that year, however, the former Tsar Nicholas set on foot a very severe repressive policy aimed at making Finland an integral portion of Russia. The Finns replied to this with a policy of passive resistance and gradually the determination grew to break their connection with Russia at the first possible moment.

When the war broke out a new hope was born in Finland. A war had begun for the rights of small nations, and the rights of small nations were the subject matter of nearly every allied statesman's speeches. By and by, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, issued his famous promise to restore the liberty of the Poles. On the other hand, however, in Finland, which was not so much in the limelight as Poland, the Russian authorities set on foot measures which were designed to wipe out, once and for all, the independent nationality of Finland and the autonomy she enjoyed under the Tsar. The Finns were resolved not to submit, and they decided that when the peace conference came they would approach it with a request for the recognition of the independence of Finland and for the guaranteeing of that independence by the powers assembled at the conference. The history of the past had taught them that any sort of connection with Russia would mean the encroachment, sooner or later, of Russian authority upon Finnish rights. The rulers of Russia were clearly unable to understand or sympathize with any method of government of their vast dominions, except its centralization in Petrograd (St. Petersburg).

It was in the early days of the war that the Russian authorities began that policy in regard to food which, with subsequent events, has made it necessary for Finland to secure recognition of her independence immediately. Far from checking the export of food, the authorities, by fixing the prices of farm products in Finland, were able to secure their export to Petrograd and other places where high prices ruled. They also began the requisitioning of the cattle stocks of Finland, and at one time it seemed probable that the most valuable breeds of cattle in Finland would be wiped out; at least a third of the cattle of the country were sacrificed in the interests of Russia. The establishment of a cattle selling cooperative association saved the situation to a certain extent in regard to meat. On the other hand the import of foodstuffs from Russia, which had been sufficient for the needs of Finland, grew gradually less, and during the winter of 1916-17 practically ceased.

In March, 1917, came the revolution in Russia. The Russian Government immediately promised to reestablish the legal rights of Finland which had been ignored by the Tsarist régime. Finland remained determined to secure full independence, but meantime had the greatest hopes of friendly relations with the new Russia. In the Diet, however, the new purely Finnish Government announced its views with regard to independence, and this declaration led to differences with the Russian Government which finally dissolved the Diet. New elections took place in October, and it is safe to say that every voter had one idea in view, namely that the Diet should take steps to secure the independence of the country. Then came the second Russian revolution. The Bolsheviks appointed a senator to be Governor-General of Finland and a workman to be Deputy Governor-General. An immediate break between Finland and Russia became practically inevitable. The Diet waited for a time the establishment of an obviously stable government in Russia, but finally the new administration, at the beginning of December, announced that it intended to proclaim the immediate independence of Finland and the Diet passed a resolution approving of its policy and requesting the Government to secure recognition from the leading countries of the world. An additional reason for this action by the Government was the food question, because as Mr. Trotzky, the Russian Commis-

sioner for Foreign Affairs, was not recognized by the Allies, it was impossible for Finland to approach the Allies through him.

The Diet proposed to present a friendly address to the Russian Constituent Assembly pointing out that its proclamation of independence was made in no hostile spirit toward Russia and proposing to set up a joint commission to deal with all outstanding questions. The historical delay in the summoning of the Constituent Assembly, however, finally led the Finland Government to address a request direct to the Bolshevik Council of People's Commissioners for recognition, and this body replied that the act was in conformity with their own policy and intentions with regard to Finland. The leaders of the Social Revolutionary Party gave assurances to the same effect, and thus Finland had the approval of the great majority of Russians.

Meantime, the food situation had been going from bad to worse. The first purely Finnish administration following the revolution in Russia in March of last year took over all stocks of grain and flour at fixed prices and took steps to secure control of subsequent stocks. This measure, with the institution of rationing on the bread card system, relieved matters. A strike of agricultural laborers, as the result of the influence of the revolution in Russia, led unfortunately to some of the most fertile parts of Finland being left uncultivated, and in a sense, there was a quite exceptional drought to ruin the harvest. Feeling among the population became very excited; the Government were accused of permitting profiteering and the well-to-do classes were savagely criticized. Arms began to find their way into the hands of the working classes and during a general strike which was proclaimed in November, excesses of the most appalling description occurred. Following this, a new government came into being and energetic steps were taken by a special food board to remedy matters as far as possible. Nevertheless, at least two-fifths of the people cannot obtain a scrap of bread today and Finland has only in hand small stocks of potatoes and meat, obtained at great expense. Among the drastic emergency measures taken by the Government has been the requisitioning from the producers, for the use of the industrial centers, of part of the grain to which they were themselves entitled. In Finland the most well-to-do, it is stated, cannot obtain half the minimum of food they require on a conservative estimate.

The Finnish delegates claim that the Russian soldiers in Finland have made matters much worse by confiscating food and by supplying weapons to the mob. Starvation and the possession of weapons has meant murder, highway robbery and theft, and has ultimately in the civil war now in progress. Since the delegates left Finland the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd has openly announced that its ideals compel it to support revolutionaries wherever they are to be found, and it is stated that Red Guards have been sent from Petrograd to assist the Finnish Red Guards to overthrow the existing Government. The latest reports to hand, however, do not indicate that the Bolsheviks will have it all their own way.

Meantime the Finnish delegates are asking for the recognition of Finland as an independent state. In the summer of last year Finland bought 40,000 tons of wheat in the United States, but Finland cannot secure the tonnage to make these stores available for the people. The point of view of the Finnish delegations in setting out on their journey to London, Washington and other capitals was that until they could enter into direct diplomatic relations with the governments of Great Britain and the United States, they would be unable, on the one hand, to secure the tonnage necessary, and on the other hand, to give official guarantees that the food supplies from America would not pass through Finland into enemy countries.

## PRICE OF COAL FOR SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A revised code of directions as to the sale of coal has been issued by the Controller of Coal Mines to take effect as from Feb. 1. The new directions are in substitution for those made on June 23 last and amended on Oct. 12. The main alteration is in regard to the method of payment for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Spain. Sellers to these countries must, in future, quote to buyers abroad prices in the various foreign currencies in accordance with the schedules of prices appended to the directions, and must apply for payment to the Board of Trade who will pay the seller in sterling and obtain payment in turn from the buyers abroad in the foreign currencies through accredited agents of the British Government in the various countries. The directions prescribe the rates of exchange to be observed in the case of sales made after Jan. 31. In the case of shipments under existing contracts, the arrangements as to payment abroad through the Board of Trade apply, but the buyer abroad is to make payment at the current rate of exchange.

## MAXIMUM PRICE OF RICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Rice (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, made by the Food Controller, fixes a maximum retail price of 4d. per pound for rice, ground rice, rice flour, flaked rice, and any similar rice product, but it permits a maximum retail price of 6d. per pound for the qualities of rice mentioned in the schedule provided the retailer exhibits, in a conspicuous position in the place of sale, a notice to the effect that rice is on sale at 4d. per pound or less, and provided also that the retailer is able and willing to sell to a customer to the extent of his reasonable requirements rice in accordance with the terms of the notice. No additional charge may be made for bags or other packages, for giving credit or for making delivery.

PROGRESS OF THE  
CAILLAUX AFFAIR

Criticism Levelled Against Government Action in Matter of Opening Papers Found in the Famous Coffre-Fort

IV

[Previous articles on the Caillaux affair appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 4, 5 and 6. By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.]

PARIS, France.—The Caillaux affair, even in the days of waiting and preparation, runs, so far as the public is concerned, an interesting course of much rumor and mystery, some declaration, occasional contradiction, and a moderate measure of semi-official statement. In the last department the best point made lately has been in regard to the state in which the famous "Rubicon" came from Italy. The Socialist element, which set up a strong attack on the Ministry upon the question as to whether the law had been observed when the coffre-fort was opened at Florence, in the absence of M. Joseph Caillaux or any representative of his—the direct insinuation being that it had been flagrantly disregarded—have dropped this subject, since it has been made clear that while the French law would have insisted upon a representative of the accused being present, and the Italian law also at least points to the desirability of such a circumstance, the latter seems to leave the way open for disregarding this provision in case of necessity, and the Italian authorities state that in this matter they did the best they could. Any complaint, therefore, has to be directed against Italy, who excuses herself; and in the circumstances it is obviously impolitic to pursue the matter further. Therefore, with a final word that they will always protest against any denial of the full rights of justice to any inculpated in France, whomsoever he may be, the Socialists abandon this point. They do so, however, only to start another, their new case being that when the documents and other things that were contained in the safe in the Florence Bank were taken over by the French Embassy in Rome, all confidence, custom, and integrity were violated by the seals being broken; those seals which had been put on them by the Italian Government, and which were only to be undone when the cases reached Paris, and then in the presence of the representatives of the Italian Government and of M. Caillaux himself.

As soon as this insinuation was noised abroad, the Government at once took measures to circulate a semi-official answer stating that when the Italian Government's representatives had sealed the cases on their being taken from the safe at Florence they were sent to the French Embassy at Rome, where the seals of the said embassy were immediately added to the Italian representatives. These seals, it is added, were intact when the Italian Mission came to the French Embassy to exercise supervision over the cases on their journey to France, and they were still intact when the cases passed over into the keeping of Captain Bouchardon in Paris. They were, then, for the first time broken in the presence of the Italian representatives and M. Caillaux, who made no protest upon the subject.

The Socialist critics are, however, not satisfied with this form of denial. They imply frankly that M. Barrère, the French Ambassador in Rome, is responsible for the breaking of the seals, and that the cases containing the Rubicon, share certificates and jewels were at the French Embassy there for four days. They support their case, as they think, by pointing out that a definite and evidently tolerably accurate statement as to the contents of some parts of the Rubicon appeared in an Italian newspaper during that period, and ask how that could have happened if the seals had not been broken and the contents of the Rubicon examined. But further than this, M. Ceccaldi, one of the advocates of M. Caillaux, has stated definitely that the seals of one political dossier had been violated and some of the contents extracted, and, beyond this again, it is alleged everywhere, and evidently on some strong foundation, that, besides the documents that have already been indicated, the Government is in possession of one particular document, part of the Rubicon series, which will have the effect of completely, finally and crushingly condemning the inculpé. This formidable piece of paper, it is said, will apply to M. Caillaux a veritable "coup de massue." The friends of the accused, however, smile at this idea, and in the meantime a full inventory and statement of the contents of the Rubicon, with no reservations whatever, is being urgently demanded. It is now expected that some official statement of the contents will shortly be made.

It is to be noted that M. Caillaux himself insinuates that certain political documents that were in the coffre-fort at Florence have disappeared, as if, in his own words, they had been carried away by the winds which blow across the mountains. It is said that it was intended to make an intercept in the Chamber on three points, the first with regard to the supposed violation of the Florence seals, the second the disappearance of documents, and the third the falsification of the Luxemburg telegrams, the word falsification, instead of mistranslation, being deliberately used in this connection, but it is believed that the Government has determined there shall be no debate in the Chamber on the Caillaux affair, at least upon such points as this, while it is sub judice. It is doubtful, however, whether the Government will be able to resist a debate.

A statement is made concerning the "codicil" found in the Caillaux safe

at Marners, to which the inculpé has frequently referred and which, he says, cancels the Rubicon entirely. It appears that this codicil, which was handed over to M. Ceccaldi, consists, in effect, of two distinct envelopes, one of them bearing the inscription "Codicil mon testament," and the other "Codicille a mon testament." These envelopes were offered by M. Ceccaldi to Captain Bouchardon, but the latter, feeling that they did not come within the scope of his instructions regarding the case, returned them to the advocate without having acquainted himself with their contents. It is stated that the codicil is dated July 31, 1917, and consists of half a dozen sheets, in which M. Caillaux devotes himself to severe criticism of the financial policy of the Allies in the war, which policy he declared to be paltry and perilous, and in opposition to it he puts forward ideas for a levy on the contents of the Rubicon and the Government's complete and undisputed authority. He considers also the origin of the war, and defends his attitude in regard to the Asadir affair. He recognizes that Germany had committed many serious faults in her conduct toward the nations of the Entente and had subjected them to needless provocation, but he thinks that, notwithstanding all that, it would have been possible to have reached a pacific solution to the troublesome questions that existed between France and Germany. It is pointed out that this codicil is dated 18 months after the "plan of mobilization" found in the coffre-fort at Florence.

In the meantime the examination of the contents of the Rubicon and the valuation of the securities and jewels found in the coffre-fort continues, and M. Doyen, the expert, pursues his investigations into the possessions of M. Caillaux, whom he had interviewed in the Santé prison with reference to the original values of various articles and their origin. A statement has been made that the total face value of the contents of the coffre-fort has been put down at 460,000 francs, of which 180,000 francs is in the form of Austro-Hungarian currencies which were an inheritance to the Rubicon family. The present value allowing for the heavy depreciation during the war, of the whole contents of the safe, is mentioned as being 220,000 francs, that of the jewels being put at 20,000 francs. There is reason to believe, however, that these statements are premature.

M. Caillaux appears to be bearing himself cheerfully, and according to the accounts of those who have had occasion to interview him, he has, in a large measure, got rid of the extreme excitability which characterized him about the time of the arrest and for some time previously. He is more comfortable in the Santé prison than at one time appeared likely. He has appealed for various comforts, and many of them have been supplied.

MORE GRAIN TO BE  
GROWN IN MOROCCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is well known that, owing to the lack of labor, cattle, and agricultural machinery, the land devoted to corn growing has decreased in France by about two million and a half hectares, and that owing to those causes, as well as to the lack of manures, the yield of the harvest has fallen below half the average yearly amount. It is generally recognized that the state of things may be remedied with the help of well-planned and energetically executed measures, and MM. Comperre-Morel and Le Rougic have been given the task of increasing agricultural production in France and at the same time M. Cosmer has been appointed to carry on a similar work in Northern Africa. The choice of M. Cosmer for the work seems to be an excellent one. He is learned in engineering matters as applied to agriculture and is president of the parliamentary Agricultural Commission, as well as a specialist in colonial matters, and has considerable previous experience in Moroccan questions. M. Cosmer, who is deputy for Indre, is setting about his new work in an energetic fashion and it is expected that considerable developments will take place in Northern Africa, beginning with Morocco. The latter country, which is two-thirds the size of France, contains much land at present uncultivated, but capable of yielding good crops. The Echo de Maroc stated recently that one district alone contained 110,000 acres of land which might be, but was not, cultivated; as against 82,000 hectares which had already been brought under cultivation. A plan for agricultural development in Morocco was laid before a recent Cabinet meeting by M. Victor Boret and unanimously approved by the Minister, and, as General Lyautey has agreed to it, all that remains to be done is to carry it out.

The conclusion M. Boret arrived at was that the scheme of development could only be carried out with the assistance of the State, and although there has been a little opposition to this course, it has become evident to many people that there was no other practical way of carrying it out. Prices had been high recently, and this fact had induced the native inhabitants to produce up to the level of their capacity, while the European colonists for one reason or another do not as a rule work more than a quarter of their land, making it necessary, apparently, for the State to intervene if production is to be increased.

Some reforms in the transport service are needed, so it is said, if the new experiment is to be really successful, for the Echo de Maroc recently given an instance of large stocks of corn, beans, and chick-peas delayed for shipment on the quays for three weeks without shelter, with the result that they sprouted. The same paper adds that cargo boats of various kinds not infrequently leave Moroccan ports insufficiently loaded.

SIR E. CARSON ON  
AFTER-WAR TRADE

Former Cabinet Minister Insists That First Essential Is Restoration of Credit and Security—Need for Official Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Carson made a speech recently, dealing with the war and trade problems, at a private meeting of the British Empire Producers Organization held at the Connaught Rooms under the presidency of Sir Owen Phillips, M.P.

Referring to his recent resignation from the War Cabinet, Sir Edward said that he had no further explanation to give for that step than was contained in his letter to the Prime Minister, in which he had stated the absolute truth and nothing else. Since the war broke out, he had had only one ambition, namely, to help in its prosecution, and to bring whatever abilities he might have to bear on the consideration of the problems that necessarily arose from time to time by reason of the war. The war was in its most trying stage. They were calling upon their people, from day to day, to make new and heavier sacrifices, and at a time like that any man who made an observation without mature consideration which might influence his fellow citizens for any motive, performed an ill service, if he attempted to incite them otherwise than in the direction in which he honestly believed they ought to operate. He had the greatest contempt for a man who had left the Government and then proceeded to try and weaken everything that he had been supporting in the past, and to which he himself had been a contributor.

The times were not only serious, but critical, and they were the same with their enemies. He wished sometimes that people would not be always contemplating their own difficulties, but would try to realize what was the position of their enemies. His firm belief was that the one question now as between themselves and their enemies was who would hold out the longest. Would autocracy in a war lord and a nation disciplined for war show greater endurance and courage than a league of democracies trained for peace? The real issue was, Could a democracy, when attacked, successfully defend itself? What the Germans were relying upon now was the so much the superiority of their armies in the field as the fact that they controlled a disciplined nation. It would be a fatal day for the liberty and civilization of the world if it was proved that democracy, when on its trial, was not equal to the occasion. They heard a great deal at the present moment of peace, they were all burning for peace; they had never wanted to wage war. Let them not divide the nation into two parties, as if it were composed of those who wanted peace and those who wanted war. They must reflect upon the great difference between a real peace and a patched-up peace. He had been a party to the Prime Minister's recent declaration of their war aims. And he was one of those who thought that no opportunity should be lost that might bring the war to a successful and honorable termination.

In the speeches they had heard from Germany lately—and from Austria, however cloaked might be the verbiage that was used—he could see no approach on the part of their enemies to an honorable and lasting peace. With regard to the freedom of the seas, Britain must give up Aden, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, and Malta. As long as their enemies put forward what meant the utter disintegration of the British Empire, so long as that was their dream, the country, down to the greatest pacifist in it would have nothing to do with their terms. The British Empire Producers Organization should make it the first object of their propaganda to prevent their people being led away by phrases and by words. Peace they all longed for, but supposing they made a peace tomorrow, what were they to proceed to do at a time when they would require all their energies, all their abilities, all their capital, all their credit, for a reconstruction of all that had been destroyed through the aggression and ambition of Germany? Until they knew they were to have a lasting peace it was impossible for them to diagnose or lay down plans for the future.

Sir Edward Carson then referred to the recent German publication, entitled "Deductions from the World War," and commented it to the attention of every man in the nation, especially to those who were so taken by phrases such as "A League of Nations," as if it were something they could write on a sheet of paper and so secure for evermore the lasting peace of the world. After going through the lessons of the war, here was what one of the lieutenant-generals on the staff of the German Army had said as his last conclusion: "No one can foresee future developments, least of all while such a war as the present is still in progress. Hence, it is not impossible that pacifist tendencies, based upon motives of utility, may gain currency to a certain degree, but they will not conduce to the

betterment of humanity. We find it impossible to believe in the realization of genuine pacifist ideals, such as are cherished by well-meaning sentimentalists. Only a spiritual transformation of the human race could bring this about, and how far we are from any such transformation has been revealed by the war. Therefore, in regard to this question we should pay less heed to the phrases of present-day prophets than to the views of old and truly wise men. We must not put right before right, but equally little shall we and can we dispense with might. In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its beleaguered young fleet." If that was the belief and the absolute faith of the German people what was the good of talking of a league of nations if there remained outside one great country which had proved that through arms it could terrify the world and undermine the whole basis upon which the betterment of the people and the progress and civilization of the world depended? There was not a man in that room who did not desire a lasting peace and hoped that this might be the last of all wars.

They took no narrow or selfish view as to the rights of the United Kingdom. The foundation of their Constitution was the development of the resources of the whole Empire and the bringing home to the masses of their fellow-countrymen what those resources could do for them. The problems in front of them when the war was over were immense: the burden of debt, the demobilization of them back into civil life under new conditions, the shortage of shipping and of raw materials throughout the world, and the rebuilding of all that had been shattered through the devastating influence of war. The first essential, in his opinion, in face of these great problems was the restoration of credit and security. He thought they wanted at the present moment a very plain and clear exposition from the Government on these matters. Business men particularly wanted to know where they were likely to be in the expansion of their business at the end of the war. They did not want talk. They wanted matters thoroughly thought out, and every day that the war lasted that need would become greater, because men were being diverted into the trenches from the processes of production.

There would be great competition after the war for raw material, and he hoped that the Allies would gain possession of it. Great Britain and her allies practically controlled the raw materials such as cotton and wool. The large control that Germany had, before the war, held over the metal production of the world must never be allowed to exist again.

Sir Edward Carson concluded by saying that he hoped that, before long, a declaration and definition would be given on the question of imports and exports, about which a good deal of confusion had arisen. This would enable manufacturers and producers throughout the whole Empire to know where they were. The three greatest qualities which could be shown in public life were courage, honesty, and unselfishness, and he believed that they formed the basis of the policy of their association. He believed in organization and cohesion. He would make it one of the cardinal conditions of any organization of employers that the bad employer was to be regarded as a blackleg, and that he should be turned out of any organization if he did not fall in with the commonwealth of the Empire to which he belonged. Let those who had had experience not be thinking of votes, but of truth, and he proposed that that should be accepted as the motto of their propaganda.

## VISIT BY JAPANESE EDUCATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—S. Kumamoto, reported to be director of education of the Formosa Government of Japan, is in New Orleans studying education.

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POTATO SURPLUS  
STORES THREATENED

Hundreds of Millions of Bushels  
From Last Year's Crop Reported Still Held, and New Florida Output Due Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Dealers in potatoes here declare that between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels of these vegetables, the surplus of last year's 442,000,000-bushel crop, are stored in various parts of the United States and, unless disposed of within the next few weeks, must be thrown away.

The new Florida potato crop is declared here to be coming into the market within 30 to 40 days, and the 1917 surplus must be disposed of before that time.

Potato prices in Cleveland recently at wholesale ranged from \$1.65 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and commission men were agreed that the price to the consumer should not be more now than \$1.50 a bushel of 60 pounds weight. Potato prices have dropped in Cleveland \$1 a bushel in the last few weeks, the president of the Produce Association declares. One of the curious facts presented here is said to be that the American public is not eating so many potatoes today as when they sold at \$3 a bushel; and when onions retailed at from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound last winter, there was a bigger demand, it is said, than there is today, when they retail at 3 cents a pound and can be bought at wholesale at 1 1/2 cents a pound. It has been proposed here that the Government should issue an order making potatoes, and possibly onions, the commodity that should be purchased along with flour and sugar instead of asking customers to buy corn meal with flour.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Canadian national reconstruction groups are in course of formation in the province. Leaders in various lines of thought and industry are asked to form a central committee for the purpose of collecting information and receiving suggestions regarding how best to deal with the returned soldier, and to bring him back again into civilian life. Business war readjustments, prevention of unemployment, immigration, and the development of natural resources are among the topics suggested for study.

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## MEETING OF LARGE COAL USERS CALLED

New England Fuel Administrator Wants to Plan for Next Winter and Discuss the Question of Brokers' Commissions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A conference on the prospects of obtaining enough coal for New England next winter and particularly to consider the probable effect of the proposal of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, to eliminate commissions of coal brokers, has been called by James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, at the Massachusetts State House tomorrow. It was announced Wednesday that Dr. Garfield had given assurances that the New England brokers would not be disturbed.

Mr. Storrow and Albert G. Duncan, a director of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who is one of his advisers on the Fuel Administration, jointly sent telegrams to the 52 representatives of textile, paper and rubber manufacturers and machine shops who were invited to compose the delegation which recently visited Washington in an effort to speed coal shipments to New England. Other manufacturers were also invited to be present.

Since the bulk of coal used for manufacturing purposes in New England is purchased through brokers, Mr. Storrow said on Wednesday that it would not be any more fair to eliminate the coal jobber than it would the real estate or stock broker. The coal business is a highly specialized one, and requires some understanding of the market. This knowledge is not possessed by the mill man, and he puts his coal buying in the hands of a jobber.

The only vessel to arrive at Boston today up to noon with coal, was the British steamer Corona from Louisville, C. B., with 1096 tons of bituminous coal for the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at Everett.

James B. Noyes of Department A, Boston Fuel Committee, today announced that the total supply of coal in the yards of dealers was 40,657 tons or 327 tons less than on Wednesday. The stock included 17,176 tons of anthracite, 17,165 tons of bituminous coal and 6316 tons of screenings. The coal arrivals by rail, Wednesday, he said, consisted of 1414 tons of anthracite, 90 tons of screenings and 375 tons of bituminous coal.

## SCHOOL CLOSINGS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Protests are being registered by many parents of children residing in the vicinity of numerous schoolhouses which are not allowed to be opened, although the breweries, saloons, bowling alleys, and similar less essential forms of business are permitted to run without restriction, not to mention the burning of much fuel in keeping unnecessary street lights and electrically illuminated advertisements going. This policy has forced thousands of pupils to stay at home. Plans are being made to open 17 additional buildings on Monday.

## RAILROAD HEADS DECLARED LOYAL

President Sproule Denies Charge That They Are Not Doing Their Duty to Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Speaking before the Transportation Club of this city on March 2, William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, said, "I have read with dismay that the charge has been made that the railroad heads of this country do not wish government control of the railroads in this time of war to be successful and are trying to prevent its success."

"I have faith that such a traitorous charge has not found lodgment in the public mind, for there is no group of men anywhere in the world whose loyalty, patriotism and sense of obedience is greater than that of officials of every grade in American railroad life. The charge is as damnable as it is deceitful, and is a gross calumny upon the railroad men of this great country. I adjure you, even as I lay the duty upon myself, to stand firm against taint or touch of disloyalty. In this time of the nation's trial let us stand firm against the carping criticism of the Government in which it is so easy to indulge without thinking of its evil effect. Any country that is not loyal to its government in times of stress is not a nation."

The Southern Pacific Company and President Sproule were among the railroads and railroad officials mentioned in a recent decision of the California Railroad Commission as having failed to give the Government that degree of support in this railroad program that had been promised by the railroad heads at the beginning of the government railroad regime.

## TELEPHONE WAGES GENERALLY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Increases in wages varying from \$1 to \$2.50 a week and a general reclassification putting all operators on uniform schedules were granted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to its operators, on Wednesday, as a result of a series of conferences with representatives of the employees before Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on

Public Safety and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. By the terms of settlement, more than 2000 operators in 14 cities of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, are put in class A with the Boston operators, making their maximum pay \$16 a week, which is an advance of \$1. The raise is retroactive from Feb. 1. The maximum in class B was set at \$13.75, an increase of \$1.75 a week. In classes C, D and E an advance of \$1 a week, to be retroactive from March 1, was granted, bringing the wages up to \$13, \$12 and \$11 respectively.

## PROHIBITION IS NEARER IN TEXAS

Lower House of Legislature Passes a Bill Against the Making or Sale of Liquors

AUSTIN, Tex.—State-wide prohibition in Texas drew nearer when the lower House of the Legislature on Wednesday passed the statutory bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors containing intoxicants and the shipment into the State of liquors except for scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The Senate passed the bill making it a penitentiary offense to sell liquor to soldiers and sailors. It already had been passed by the House.

## Dry Law in Kentucky

Governor Signs Bill to Prevent Intra-state Shipments of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Western Bureau  
FRANKFORT, Ky.—With the exception of 11 counties Kentucky now is bone dry. Governor Stanley on Wednesday signed the anti-intra-state shipment bill, which prohibits the shipment of liquor into dry territory except for medical or sacramental purposes. The 11 counties to which this does not apply are Jefferson, Boyd, Campbell, Kenton, Franklin, Fayette, Henderson, Daviss, Nelson, Christian and McCracken.

Notwithstanding an unfavorable report on the bill to increase the special tax on double-stamp liquors to 10 cents a gallon, the Senate ordered the bill to its first reading. The bill was reported unfavorably by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Senator Richardson offered the motion to give the bill the first reading, which prevailed. The liquor interests are making a hard fight on this, as it adds nearly \$1,000,000 to the tax on liquor remaining in Kentucky warehouses.

## APPROPRIATION FOR FISH INQUIRY SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Governor's Council is to be asked to approve an appropriation of \$2000 for the special legislative committee which is about to institute an investigation into the fish industry at the Boston Fish Pier. This appropriation is to defray the expenses of the clerk, traveling bills, accountants, special investigators and other items.

Before the committee begins its inquiry the question of employing counsel will be decided. Attorney-General Atwell has offered the services of a member of his staff, who would virtually disassociate himself from the state legal department during the fish investigation. The procedure of the inquiry is to be outlined today at another meeting of the committee.

## GOVERNOR'S TROLLEY MESSAGE ATTACKED

BOSTON, Mass.—Ranks of the opponents of Governor McCall's message regarding higher fares for the Boston Elevated Railway Company have been strengthened by the formal alliance with the movement of the United Improvement Association of Boston at its meeting held Wednesday. The organization accepted a committee report protesting against the Governor's message and demanding that whatever legislation is enacted on the subject be along broad, permanent lines.

The association advocates a single metropolitan transportation system of the district. This was urged upon the legislative Street Railway Committee at a hearing this week by John E. Macy, president of the association.

## DRY VOTE IS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROOKLINE, Mass.—After a rather narrow escape from the saloon menace a year ago, the prohibition forces rallied at the town meeting on Wednesday and rolled up a majority of 994 compared with a margin for no license of 145 in 1917. More than 80 per cent of the no vote was thrown in five of the seven precincts, nearly 60 per cent of the yes vote came from precincts 4 and 5. The total vote was no, 1723; yes, 759.

The vote last year was no 504, yes 359. The selectmen elected were Walter J. Cusick, Payson Dana, Ernest B. Dane, Philip S. Parker and Burton W. Neal.

## MODIFIED ZONE SYSTEM FAVORED

Financial Relief for Rhode Island Company Is Promised in Report of the Special Legislative Committee Filed Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Financial relief for the Rhode Island Company in the form of a new fare system, based upon a modified zone plan rather than a straight flat rate increase, and other measures, is provided in the report of the special legislative committee created a year ago to investigate the company's finances, presented today to the General Assembly.

The Rhode Island Company is ordered to establish what is termed a modified zone system of fares, which makes practically no change in the rate for congested centers of population but increases the fare by 2 cent increments on the long runs into outlying districts. Transfer privileges are extended in some instances.

The five-cent fare is retained as a minimum, and extends generally 2 1/2 miles from the center of Providence, and a like distance from the center of Pawtucket, which is figured as the center of a zone system partially overlapping that centered at Providence. In the report detailed plans and specifications for the entire new fare system are given.

In addition to ordering this change into effect as the law authorizes, the special commission recommends to the Legislature that all city and town control over street railways be abolished by law, and full and sole control be placed in the hands of the Public Utilities Commission. It is declared also that the Rhode Island Company is now paying as taxes of various kinds, the sum of \$534,000 a year, a figure the commission finds greatly in excess of a just tax. It is recommended that all municipal franchise taxes be abolished, and that the tax paid to the State be the only franchise tax charged. Taxation of actual property in the various towns is declared to be just and should be continued.

The commission finds that the actual physical valuation of the Rhode Island is \$29,000,000 and that it is entitled to a return of 6 per cent on that amount. The report shows that the company is now losing money at the rate of \$150,000 a month, and that its financial condition is due to the fact that it is prevented from charging higher fares, in conjunction with the general increase in the cost of materials, labor, and of doing business. The report declares that the company is entitled to consideration. It also finds that the service rendered is good, that the rolling stock is good and adequate, and that the cars are clean and well ventilated.

## AMENDMENT TO WAR FINANCE BILL PUT IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Owen, who led the opposition to the War Finance Corporation Bill, introduced an amendment to the bill today which proposes to strike out the clause in the bill which, as Senator Owen interprets it, would enable the federal reserve banks to use the bonds of the war corporation as a substitute for gold. He argued that the federal reserve banks hold the gold reserve of the member banks as security of depositors in those banks and that these depositors would not be protected by the bonds of the War Finance Corporation.

## STABILIZING OF STEEL PRODUCTS AIMED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board is expecting to fix prices on all materials entering into the manufacture of steel, with a view to stabilizing the ultimate products, it has been learned today.

Chrome, refractory brick, crucibles and all materials entering into the construction of blast furnaces will be affected, it was stated, but it was declared that the board is contemplating any sudden reduction of automobile output.

PLEA FOR RATIFICATION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Approximately 25,000 voters of Massachusetts have petitioned members of the House of Representatives to vote for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment through the efforts of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, it was announced today by that organization.



Drawn from Hat with made wings

## Misses' Suits and Dresses

These departments are now complete specialty shops.

Each in a new location—each about double former size

Misses' suits—third floor, new building

## Misses' Tailored Suits

Silvertone, twill and tricotine—in rich shades of navy and smart, lighter shades. Silk faille, pique and satin vest effects add novel touches. Prices from 35.00 to 65.00.

The misses' suit department now occupies the entire front of the third floor of the new building—one of the largest apparel sections in our two adjoining stores, and one of the most important in New England.

## Misses' Frock Suits

Fashionable, becoming dress and coat costumes. Some are trimmed with narrow or wide bands of silk braid, others have tucked satin vests ornamented with tiny pearl buttons. Serges and Poiret twills. Prices 45.00, 55.00 and 65.00.

## Misses' Dress Suits

Smart two-piece and three-piece effects—simpler styles, equally attractive. Fine tricotines, twills and serge with satin—many with fancy linings. Prices from 39.50 to 95.00.

It is now possible to carry misses' suits in more complete assortments of styles for every occasion—more complete assortments of sizes in each style—and more complete assortments at each price.

## Misses' Navy Serge Suits

Qualities usually found now only in more expensive suits, for since we bought these materials, serges have advanced in price 50 per cent or more. New models, with narrow belts, buckle trimmings, smart vestees, straight-line skirts with little slashed pockets. Prices 29.50 and 35.00.

## Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

In copen, turquoise, taupe and heather mixtures. The styles are belted Norfolk and semi-Norfolk, with skirts in the new straight-line silhouette. Prices 25.00 and 35.00.



Striped Waists, 16.50

## Misses' Waists

Third Floor—New Building  
A new feature this season—showing stylish waists in silk and lingerie at moderate prices.

## Misses' Skirts

Third Floor—New Building  
Sizes for young ladies and juniors—a new section adjoining women's skirts.

## Women's Georgette Waists in Spring Styles

Street floor—new building

## SEMI-TAILORED WAISTS

Simple, graceful lines relieved by dainty touches of fillet lace, colored piping, and frills and flutings. White, flesh, dotted and checked designs, 5.75 to 16.50.

## DRESS WAISTS

Some hand emb. in dotted and solid effects, others wide Val. lace frillings. Many vestee effects. 7.50 to 45.00.

## COLORED STRIPED WAISTS

As illustrated—white ground striped in navy, orchid and black. Satin roll collar. Vestee finished with drawn work. 16.50.

## Hats

Friday and Saturday—in the

## Spring Opening

So many beautiful new styles—so many lovely colors—so many wonderfully effective trimmings—that the opening display, always one of the most important millinery events in New England, is more interesting this year than ever.

Chandler & Co., even for their most inexpensive hats, often reproduce the newest French models—yet for this style they charge nothing. Hence the moderate prices—many hats but ten, fifteen to twenty-five dollars.

## Enlarged Department

The millinery department now occupies the entire second floor—nearly double its former size. Not only is it one of the largest millinery shops in America, but with its rich mahogany fixtures and luxurious appointments, it is one of the most beautiful.

Misses' Dresses—fifth floor, new building

## Misses' Georgette Dresses

For daytime or semi-evening wear, showing such charming new features as pointed overskirts, embroidered bodices, tucked vests, bands on skirt and bodice. Prices 29.50 to 45.00.

The success of the misses' dress department is undoubtedly due to the same policy which has made it necessary to more than double the size of our entire establishment—namely, specializing in the best styles and best qualities obtainable at moderate prices.

## Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses

Blouse and vestee effects. Smart tucked models, button and loop trimmings. One with box pleated tunic of our own materials. In navy, copen, taupe, black, flesh and white. Prices 19.50 and 25.00.

## Misses' Custom Dresses

Several fashionable models made in our own workrooms in styles for which a fashionable dressmaker would charge much more. Fine Georgettes, taffetas, figured Georgettes, foulards, etc. Prices 29.50 to 75.00.

Note—the misses' dresses from our own custom workrooms are as beautiful as those of the fashionable dressmakers, at prices far less.

## Misses' Serge Dresses

In rich shades of navy. Models copied from much more expensive dresses. Short tunics trimmed with black silk braid, and tailored sleeves, wide belts are smart features. Price 25.00.

## Misses' Inexpensive Dresses

Navy serge dresses with short Eton effect. Taffeta afternoon dresses, short bodiced and pleated. Voile dresses, emb. with washable silk. Crepe de chine dresses with short simple bodice and straight skirt. Price 16.50.

## Women's Inexpensive Dresses at 15.00

Enlarged department—fourth floor

## CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES

Four new models—long-line, box-pleated style, with sash; surplice bodice style, draped skirt; short peplum model, embroidered; style with tucked skirt, crushed girdle.

## TAFFETA DRESSES

Three new models—bolero effect, with tunic for small women; shawl collar dress, Georgette sleeves; long-line effect, shirred skirt, draped at side.

## SERGE DRESSES

Several smart tailored models, in straight-line and box-pleated effects. Some are trimmed with buttons or braid. Mostly in navy.



Taffeta Dress, 15.00

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston



## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

### Federal Minister in Australia Announces That Commonwealth Government Is Considering Proposals for System

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The question of proportional representation is one which is attracting wide attention in many parts of the Empire. In Australia, it is a subject which now stands prominently in the foreground, and everything points to the fact that its adoption in Tasmania will lead to its extension to the other states of the Commonwealth as well as to the Federal Senate. In England, as is well known, the problem is giving rise to heated controversy. In 1885, no party leader in the English Parliament supported proportional representation; in 1917, on the other hand, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Selborne in the House of Lords, among others, voted for it. This change of attitude is no doubt primarily due to the success which has attended its introduction into Tasmania and many foreign countries.

Australia has taken the initiative in respect of its introduction, so far as the British Empire is concerned, for Tasmania was the first State within the British Dominions to adopt proportional representation.

It is, therefore, interesting to find that Mr. Glynn, the Federal Minister for Home Affairs and Territories, has now announced that the Commonwealth Government is considering the question of submitting proposals for the introduction of proportional representation to the Senate and of preferential voting for the House of Representatives. In the light of this proposal it will be found instructive to summarize the speech of Mr. Glynn in the House of Representatives in October, 1914, when he introduced a motion with a view to securing, as far as possible, representation of parties in proportion to their strength at the polls, and the adoption of election by quota and transferable vote as the method of choosing senators. The object in view, Mr. Glynn explained, is that the method of election to the Senate shall be such as will give representation to effective parties in proportion approximately to their comparative strengths as apparent at the polls. While the parliamentary institutions in Australia were, happily, democratic in theory, he did not think they were as yet absolutely democratic in operation. He maintained that democratic representation did not exist in a parliament unless that parliament was really and approximately a reflex of the popular views. So far as the best method of election could secure it, Parliament should reflect the leading lines—not all the lines, because some education had to be carried on before a party attained that magnitude which entitled it to representation—of popular opinion.

The point to be aimed at was not only majority rule, but minority representation. The freest and most democratic of governments required the corrective of an intelligent and disinterested minority opinion. The check was more necessary really in the case of a democracy than under an autocratic government. It could be said, without any invidious comparisons of parties, that almost every majority that came into power believed that it contained in itself the very last word of human wisdom conceived by the electors who returned it. It was necessary that there should be a healthy minority in each House, and that representation should be based numerically on the apparent strength of the parties in the State. In the Commonwealth there was a tendency for the dominance of majorities to become more pronounced. That involved an immense subordination of what was sometimes healthy individual opinion to the interests of party union.

Any party, Mr. Glynn said, that was large enough to have a quota of representation ought to get it. As regarded the Senate, proportional representation would mean that, with six places to be filled, any party that had one-seventh of the total votes cast would be represented, or, with three places to be filled, any party that had a fourth of the votes would be represented. In considering the working of the block vote in regard to Senate elections, it was true, Mr. Glynn maintained, that parties were solid, and one of them followed their numerical advantage it would always carry the Senate seats. A number of electors on the fringe of the two parties now seemed to rule everything, because they directed the swing of the pendulum at almost every election. There existed this peculiar position, that when parties were solid, and one had a slight majority, it must win all the seats in the Senate, and when parties were nearly evenly balanced, the floating vote of those who cared little for any party, and followed their notion of the public good on each occasion, carried the day. A majority might get into power on the determination of a small fraction of the people, and then control a representative majority in the other House.

Dividing Independents equally between the Labor and Liberal parties, it was found that, in 1910, 2,106,521 Senate votes were cast for Labor candidates and 1,915,789 votes for Liberal candidates, giving Labor a majority of 190,732 votes, and the 18 Senate seats that were in dispute. That was not a true representation of the public feeling, and was, therefore, not a democratic result. In 1913 Labor polled 2,895,543 votes for the Senate, and the Liberal Party 2,857,152, Labor having a majority of 37,891 votes; 11

seats going to Labor candidates, and seven to Liberal candidates which was proportionately unfair. At the election in September, 1914, Labor Senate candidates polled 6,234,878 votes, and Liberal candidates, 5,499,231 votes, a majority of 735,647 for the Labor Party, which thus gained 31 seats, the other five going to the Liberals. As to the methods of election Mr. Glynn proposed a single transferable vote. The theory is that each elector shall have only one vote, and that he shall mark his preference in numerical order from one to six. He will pick out his party first in order of preference; and there may be men outside of his party for whom, if he finds it impossible for the last choice in his party to get returned, he would like to vote.

The following plan is recommended: The elector votes by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate he likes best, and is invited to place the number 2 opposite the name of his second choice, the number 3 opposite his third choice, and so on, numbering as many candidates as he pleases.

The Returning Officer ascertains the result of the election as follows: 1. He counts each ballot-paper as one vote to the candidate marked one thereon; he also counts the total number of votes.

2. He declares the quota.

3. He declares elected the candidates who have received the quota.

4. He transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the un-elected candidates indicated by the figures 2, 3, and so on, as the next preferences of the electors whose votes are transferred.

5. He declares elected those candidates who, after the transfer of surplus votes, have obtained the quota.

6. He eliminates the candidates lowest on the poll one after another by transferring their votes in accordance with the wishes of their supporters to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This process is continued until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

The quota is the "Droop" quota, which enables the smallest number possible to secure representation in the Senate. The "Droop" quota is attained by dividing one more than the number of vacancies to be filled into the total number of votes cast, and adding one to the result. In other words, if 240,000 votes are polled, and there are three vacancies—as usually occurs for the Senate—one more than the number of vacancies is four, and that divided into 240,000, gives 60,000, which with the one added, shows a "Droop" quota of 60,001. It is quite clear that any man who gets 60,001 votes cannot be beaten by anyone else, and, therefore, that number returns one member. The effect is that at an election where there are three vacancies, instead of the whole of the vacancies—as at the last Federal Senate election—going to one party, any party which has one more than a fourth of the total number of votes cast must get one of the seats.

In Tasmania, in 1901, the Senate candidates were elected as a whole on the basis of proportional representation. The election took place on March 29, and the poll was declared on April 5. The number of votes polled was comparatively small. The ballot-papers amounted to only 18,403, the quota was 3067, the number of invalid votes was only 419 or a very small proportion.

### FACTORY CANTEN IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The question of the establishment and management of canteens in munition and other works in Scotland was considered at a conference held in Glasgow under the auspices of the Central Control Board (liquor traffic). Lord D'Abernon took the chair at the opening, his place being later filled by Sir George Newman, when he left to continue his tour of inspection of various canteens in the district of Glasgow.

An advisory committee was appointed to assist the local control board in the work of extending canteens in Scotland. Mr. Arthur F. Agar, secretary of this committee, read a paper in which he said the canteen should be controlled by the firm and its officials. A good way to popularize it was to form a committee of workers. The general experience was that the workers themselves preferred not to have control, and it was found to be the best plan to leave them in an advisory position. Although primarily instituted as a war measure, the success of the canteen movement had shown that it supplied a felt want. It was over he looked forward to the time when every fairly large employer would include a canteen in his works as a matter of course. The movement marked a distinct development of the better relations between employer and employee.

## AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listed at random."

When Master Charles Dickens, met 10, pulled behind him the door of No. 4 Gower Street, North, ornamented with the brass plate, bearing the encouraging legend, "Mrs. Dickens' Establishment," or when, as is more likely, he climbed the area steps, and started for his walk to the black-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Hungerford stairs

ing warehouse, where David Copperfield was employed all day, the world was a very different place from anything that it is today. Those were the days, for instance, when the Duke of Wellington was refused admission to Almack's, by the watchful Mr. Willis, ever careful of really important happenings, because he had approached the sacred portals in black trousers. And those, too, were the days when Lord Alvanley's hosts used to station a servant outside his bedroom door, at night, owing to his pleasant habit of putting out his candle by jamming it under his bolster, or pitching it into the middle of the room, and throwing a pillow after it, to give it its coup de grace.

Alvanley was a famous wit in his day. They say, indeed, that he was primus inter omnes. Wit, however, is a dangerous matter to record. As you read the old jest books you wonder, and then, like Danton, you wonder again, and go on wondering. Sit when Mr. Gunter, the confederate of Berkeley Square, cannoned against his lordship, at a meet of the King's hounds, and excused himself on the ground that his mount was "hot, very hot!" he was met with the suave advice "Ice him, Gunter, ice him!" In Gower Street and at Hungerford Stairs they did not know much about ice. It is doubtful, indeed, if they had even heard of the tea cakes which Madame de Narbonne, the émigrée, was selling at her bun-shop, near Chelsea Hospital, and which, after her Scots maid, were called Sally Lunn's. In Gower Street, as a matter of fact, they got on so badly with the butcher and the baker, the candlestick maker was more in Lord Alvanley's line, that the excellent Mr. Micawber made that famous visit to the Marshalsea, where Arthur Clennam made the acquaintance of the Dorrit family to say nothing of the Chiverys.

At Hungerford Stairs the menu was less recherché than at Badminton or in Park Street. It consisted frequently of a savory and a penny loaf, or of a pen-north of pudding, "stout, hale pudding, heavy and flabby; with great raisins in it, stuck in whole, at great distances apart." As a matter of fact the dinners in St. James had all the solidity of the pudding from the eating house in the Strand. Soups and fish, joints and poultry, followed in endless succession, whilst entremets and vegetables, in equal profusion were thrown in as make weights. Spanish wines still held the field, and the fruit often cost as much as the rest of the meal. About the same time David Copperfield was getting his tea at a coffee house in Maiden Lane, or, if he could not afford that, staring longingly at the pineapples in Covent Garden. Long years afterward he declared that if he read backward "moor-eeffoc," on some swing door, in a room of quite a different type, it plunged him into a dismal reverie.

In the era of Waterloo, the Coffee House had fallen on bad times. If Mr. Spectator and Sir Roger, or even Dr. Johnson and the laird of Auchinleck had taken a walk down Fleet Street, they would have discovered how the mighty were fallen. That unromantic thing the modern hotel was seated in their seat. The ambrosial hall of yesterday had become what it has remained ever since, the haunt of errand boys and waiters. Today the restaurant looks askance at it, and the tea shop openly sneers at it, from under the thing its waitress calls a cap. In the era of Waterloo, however, Society, with a big S, foregathered at the hotel. Jacquiers, once upon a time chef to Louis XVIII, kept the Clarendon, where he permitted you to dine for the trifling of £3 or £4. Dinner, "dirty, gloomy, and comfortable," was the haunt of the sporting world, and was known as the midnight Tattersalls. To Ibbetson's came the universities and the church. The navy patronized Fladong's; whilst the horses and tilburies of the army stretched down Bond Street, before the doors of Stephens', the waiters of which, though every chair in the dining room was vacant, would blandly assure the civilian that every table was engaged.

As for David Copperfield he took his tea, when that is to say, the exchequer showed that historic balance of the half penny, either in a coffee shop, in the Augustan age they had been coffee houses, in St. Martin's Lane or Maiden Lane. History thickens round both these spots, but David Copper-

field was ten with his schooling yet to get, and the names of the men who had lived in the old houses, though names to conjure with in the world, would probably have been just primroses to him, and nothing more. Eight years later, Porridge Island, the Bermudas, and the Straits of the Strand were all swept away by an incoherent clastic vestry. But in David's blacking days they were a nest of courts and alleys filled with cheap cook-shops, and having their names out of Ben Jonson's comedies. Somewhere here, at any rate, was the swinging glass door with the legend, as read from inside, "moor-eeffoc," and here David had his tea,—half a pint of coffee and a slice of bread and butter.

Once, it was a great occasion, he took the bread he had brought from home, wrapped up like book in a piece of paper, under his arm, and made for Johnson's Alamo de Beef-house, in Clare Court. Here he ordered a plate of beef, and ate it whilst the waiters collected to watch "the queer small boy," who eventually left with dignity, having munificently presented his waiter with a half-penny, which, he said long years after, "I wish, now, that he hadn't taken." When the long day's work was done the little drudge would find his way home to the Marshalsea, where, evergreen Mr. Micawber, having got that half-penny balance on the wrong side, was imprisoned for debt. Here he would have supper with Wilkins of that ilk, together with Mrs. Nickleby, whilst he was waited on by "the Marchioness." After which he would slip away to Mr. Bob Sawyer's attic in Lant Street, a paradise of his own, with a timber yard for a view.

Let anyone who has ever seen Lant Street think of it.

## VIEW ON WOMEN'S WAGE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Two views of the women's minimum wage question were given to the Law Amendments Committee of the Manitoba Legislature this week. Ed McGrath, Secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labor, and the Rev. J. W. MacMillan, president of Manitoba College, dealt with the different aspects of the problem. Mr. McGrath was in favor of confining the act to cities of over 5000 population. As a basis of the minimum wage law, he proposed a graduated scale according to age, starting at 14 and up to 18. He intimated that \$10 per week was the right minimum for a girl of 18 or over. Dr. MacMillan criticized the Government's plan to have a commission of five to administer a minimum wage law. The Government had planned to have on the commission, a man and a woman representative of labor, and a man and woman representative of the manufacturers, and the chairman to be appointed by the Government. He urged that the great weakness in the minimum wage legislation of other states lay in the fact that the general public was ignored, and as an alternative the speaker recommended a non-partisan commission of three to administer the law.

## OLEOMARGARINE AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—A resolution asking that oleomargarine sales be banned in Canada immediately at the close of the war, was passed at the annual convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association held in Edmonton recently. The manufacture and importation of oleomargarine in Canada came about as a war measure, and the dairymen seek its exclusion at the close of the war in order to protect the dairying interests of the Dominion. Prof. R. M. Washburn of the University of Minnesota was a speaker at the convention, and also at the annual convention of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association which was held in Edmonton on the same dates.

## FIRE COMMISSIONER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Frank Lewis of Boston who has been named Fire Prevention Commissioner for the Metropolitan District, by Governor McCall, is a lawyer, associated with Charles S. Baxter. He formerly was counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and graduated from the Boston University School of Law in 1902.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Auto Show**  
Mechanics Bldg.  
Last 3 Days  
10 A. M.—10 P. M.  
Admission 50c PLUS WAR TAX

**THEATRICAL**  
Now Playing at YE WILBUR  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.  
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents  
**Mr. William Gillette**  
In "The Riddle" New Play  
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

## INJUNCTION ASKED AGAINST A HOTEL

### Property Owner Adjoining the Woodcock Alleges Boisterousness and Disorder and Makes Claim for Damages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The question of the right of property owners and tenants to relief from disorder and boisterousness due to the sale of liquor on nearby premises, is involved in proceedings brought by Peter Bernstein, owner of two apartment houses at 17-21 Cherry Street, against the proprietors of the Hotel Woodcock. In a bill in equity filed in the Suffolk Superior Court he asks an injunction to restrain them, and damages for the loss he alleges has been caused him. Judge Brown will hear the case on Monday.

Mr. Bernstein's bill says: "Large numbers of boisterous people are attracted to said establishment and invited thereto by the defendant. These people seriously and continuously disturb the quiet and peace of the neighborhood during the late hours of the night by their noisy and boisterous talk, laughter and shouts."

"Some of these people are frequently wholly or partly under the influence of liquor served to them by the defendant. These are particularly hilarious and correspondingly noisy and distracting."

Emphasis is placed on the noise arising from the automobiles of patrons of the hotel parked in Cherry Street, which, says the bill, "is a narrow, quiet, secluded and little-traveled street and suitable and convenient and adapted for residential purpose."

The bill says that the talk of the chauffeurs and the odors from the machines are objectionable; and that a turbulent lot of boys are attracted to the street by the automobiles. They shout and fight among themselves and blow the horns of unattended cars. Occurring late at night, it is especially annoying to the tenants of his apartment buildings, says Mr. Bernstein's bill.

A number of his tenants have moved from his apartments because of the alleged nuisance, says Mr. Bernstein, and for the same reason it is difficult to obtain others.

## STATEMENT BY WAGES BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On account of the difficulty certain agricultural workers have experienced in accepting a seat on the district wages committee, representatives of employers

on the Wages Board have issued the following statement:

"The Agricultural Wages Board is now engaged in establishing district wages committees throughout the country, and has to select an equal number of representatives of employers and workers on each committee. In certain cases workers, who have been invited by the Wages Board to serve as representatives, state that their employers have raised objections and, in one or two cases, have even gone so far as to threaten men with dismissal if they accept the invitation to serve on a district committee. We, as representatives of farmers on the Wages Board, wish to express our earnest hope that no employer will place any difficulty whatever in the way of a man who may be selected to represent his class. We are convinced that the future of British agriculture largely depends upon the cooperation between capital and labor in farming, which we believe the Agricultural Wages Board and the district wages committees will promote. We have already found that the representatives of workers on the Wages Board are prepared to work with us in a reasonable and broad-minded spirit, and we believe that they, like ourselves, will discuss questions on which we may differ with a sincere desire to establish and maintain fair and friendly relations between employers and employed. Nothing, in our opinion, would be more detrimental to the interests of agriculture than an attempt by individuals to interfere with or impede the acceptance by any man of an invitation to represent his class, and we confidently appeal to the patriotism and good sense of farmers generally to recognize that the selection without hindrance by workers of their representatives is essential to the establishment of district wages committees on a sound and satisfactory basis."

## SCHOOL CHILDREN AND GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Professor McCready of the Ontario Committee of Resources, has asked the cooperation of the Toronto Board of Education in a campaign to promote vegetable growing this summer by school children. He said that there were 25,000 school children in Toronto who could work in gardens, and that if the board would appoint a director and supervisors much could be done in this way to increase the city's supply of vegetables. The professor also suggested that the board raise a fund of \$8000 to assist in carrying on the work.

## FLAG FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced here that the third Liberty Loan is to have a distinctive flag of its own to be given to each city exceeding its quota of Liberty bonds. A window card for individual purchasers is also to be a feature of the campaign.

## CONTEST SEEN FOR GAS PRICE MEASURE

### Proposed Massachusetts Legislation to Make Increases Subject to Approval of Lighting Board to Come Before the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Proposed legislation to prohibit any increase in the price of gas in the State without approval of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, is scheduled for a contest in the House of Representatives next Tuesday. The measure is aimed particularly at the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which recently advanced the price to the consumer.

An unfavorable report was made on the bill by the Committee on Public Lighting, but Representative McKoon of Worcester has moved that the bill be substituted for the report. The bill was introduced on the petition of the United Improvement Association of Boston and provides as follows:

"No increase shall be made in the price of gas, sold for illuminating, cooking or other purposes by any corporation within this Commonwealth having franchises in the public streets, and no such increase in price already ordered by such corporation subsequent to Oct. 1, 1917, shall be valid until the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission shall have, on petition of the gas company, reported on the cost of gas in that locality as a product and as a by-product and on the necessity of such increase and on the further advisability of establishing for illuminating gas a standard quality and chemical composition or formula."

The House, by a vote of 142 to 76, substituted on Wednesday for an adverse committee report a bill for one day off in seven for employees of hotels and restaurants.

Governor McCall's recommendations for the completion of the State House grounds and restoration of the John Hancock house were reported by the Committee on State House and Libraries reference to the next General Court. The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably upon an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay claims for improvement of the State House grounds.

The Committee on Public Institutions reported adversely upon the bill for removing the state prison to a new site.

## POSITIONS FOR WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States employment service has announced the establishment of 13 employment offices devoted to obtaining positions for women and girls.



At last, a silk union suit that fits

At last, a silk union suit that fits perfectly—one that will not gap or bind.

The front and back of the ordinary silk union suits are identical in width. Marvelfit Union Suits are tailored fuller in the front, and so insure more comfort by fitting correctly over the bust. They are made of Kayser Italian Silk.

The Marvelfit flaps, both back and front, overlap and remained closed, regardless of the position of the wearer.

The seat has been relieved of all uncomfortable strain by adding a full six inches to its width.

The reinforcements are enlarged to protect thoroughly where the wear and friction are greatest.

The shoulder straps are brought higher on the back and nearer together,

preventing disagreeable slipping at the shoulders.

Kayser Marvelfit Italian Silk Underwear fits well and wears well. It is therefore economical.

Know it by the Kayser Marvelfit Italian Silk Label

One blue star on the label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.—Julius Kayser & Co., New York.

**Kayser**  
© Julius Kayser Co.

ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

TRADEMARK REGISTERED

Marvelfit

TRADEMARK REGISTERED



## ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL PARTY

Permanent Formation Effected With D. C. Coates as Chairman—Motion for Merger Is Not Adopted by Prohibitionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Party, which met here in convention on Wednesday, listened to the keynote speech of John Spargo as temporary chairman, effected a permanent organization of the convention with D. C. Coates, acting leader of the party as permanent chairman, and appointed committees on platform and resolutions and organization.

The composition of the committee on resolutions and platform is as follows:

John Spargo, Social Democrat, Vermont, chairman; J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive, New Jersey; W. G. Calderwood, Prohibitionist, Minnesota; Ben Wilson, Social Democrat, California; Louis Wallis, single taxer, Illinois; William V. Mahoney, Prohibitionist, Washington, D. C.; Morton L. Johnson, labor man, Illinois; Demarest Lloyd, independent, Massachusetts; Ben Marsh, single taxer, New York; George L. Dickson, farmers' organization, Illinois; and A. M. Simons, Social Democrat, Wisconsin.

The committee on organization was composed of the following: E. M. Winston, Social Democrat, Illinois, chairman; F. A. Pattison, Progressive, New Jersey; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Prohibitionist, Kentucky; Mrs. J. M. Rector, independent, Ohio; O. H. P. Shelley, Progressive, Montana; Robert Leigh, Prohibitionist, Oregon; E. E. Carr, Social Democrat, Illinois; I. G. Pollard, Prohibitionist, Indiana; and D. H. Carroll, Progressive, North Dakota.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, of Long Beach, Cal., a Prohibitionist, was named vice-chairman of the convention. The secretary is Miss F. Getz, a Progressive, of Chicago. The chairman of the party, Dr. Ira C. Landrith, Prohibitionist candidate for Vice-President in 1916, who some time ago turned over the direction of the party to Mr. Coates, the vice-chairman, was not on hand. He was reported on a prohibition tour in the South.

The convention of the National Party was scheduled to open Wednesday morning, but it was postponed until the afternoon and then went ahead without waiting for the Prohibitionists, in convention in the adjoining room, to act on merging into the new party. Attendance was around the neighborhood of 100 or more at the first sessions, which increased very largely when the Prohibition convention adjourned. The keynote speech of Mr. Spargo was warmly received and ordered published in pamphlet form as the declaration of the party. The Social Democrats, of whom Mr. Spargo is national leader, are the Socialists who quit that party when it went against the war.

The convention meets again this morning and the consideration of a platform, naming of a permanent national committee and plans for the fall's campaign are scheduled.

Relative to the merger plan, which finally failed of adoption in the Prohibition convention early in the evening, Mr. Spargo made this statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am gratified and satisfied. We have achieved the merger through other methods than contemplated. The resolutions adopted in the Prohibition convention provide, as interpreted by their national chairman, Virgil Hinshaw, that Prohibition local and state organizations are free, where they so desire, to unite with the National Party, and the national Prohibition organization is pledged not to nominate any congressional candidates, but to endeavor to support the congressional candidates of the National Party and to support, dollar for dollar, such candidates.

"The subsequent resolution, which the National Committee adopted, has definitely authorized the Prohibition Party, even in the states, to unite with the National Party. The Oregon Prohibitionists have decided to merge with the National Party. Minnesota, their banner State, has done the same and so has Wisconsin. More than one half of their delegates have become National Party members. It really is the merger with some placation of old-line Prohibitionists, and perfectly satisfactory to us."

Mr. Spargo declared that all of his associates were "quite surprised to find such a representative convention coming from nearly all the states," and he added that such a meeting augured well for the future of the party.

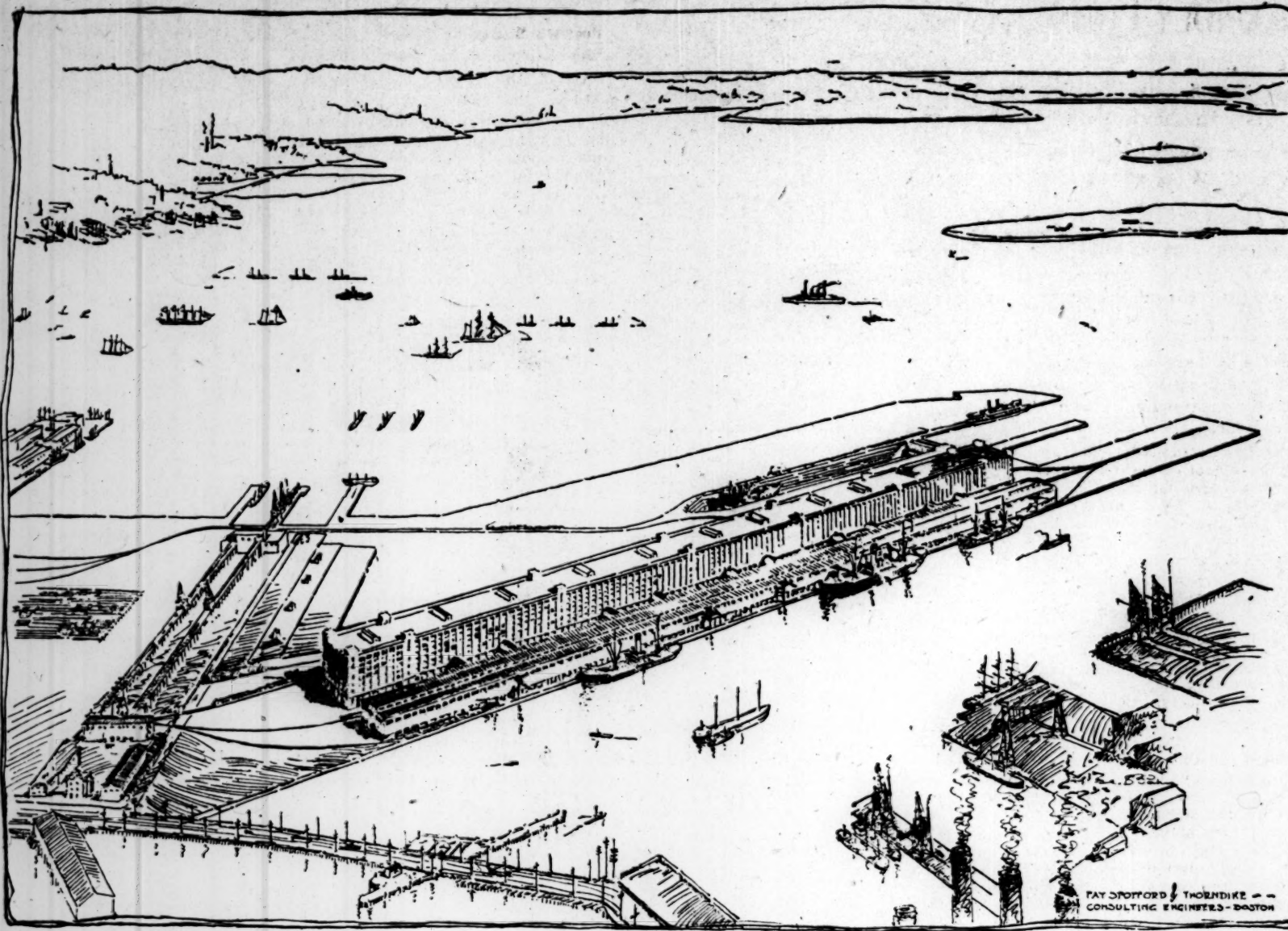
## Party Merger Not Adopted

Prohibitionists Decide to Continue Career as Separate Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Prohibition Party at the end of two days' debate in special convention decided on Wednesday to continue its career as an organization separate from the National Party. In refusing to merge with the National Party, "lock, stock and barrel," however, it assured the new liberal party its active cooperation.

Immediately after adjournment the prohibition national committee voted to permit any member of the Prohibition Party to hold membership in the National Party, that is to belong to both parties. Cooperation to the extent of supporting the congressional new additions of the National Party this fall to the exclusion of any prohibition congressional candidate with the exception of Congressman C. H. Randall, the prohibition congressman



Proposed national terminal to be erected at South Boston

Outline of plan of United States War Department for development of property bought of Massachusetts and showing building designed to contain 2,500,000 square feet of floor space

## LUTHERAN PASTOR ARRESTED AT FORT

The Rev. Mr. Leesman Taken After Trying to Smuggle Letter to Interned German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That Count von Alvensleben, formerly of Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, has been involved in conspiracies with Miss Augusta Minnie Deckman, who was arrested on a charge of assisting the enemy recently, is the belief of federal authorities.

Miss Deckman's arrest followed that of a Lutheran minister, the Rev. B. H. Leesman of Ogden, Utah, who attempted to smuggle a letter, written by Miss Deckman, to Ernest A. Lehigh, interned German prisoner at Ft. Douglas, while conducting a religious service there.

Local federal officials have declared authoritatively that Miss Deckman had been involved in conspiracies with Alvensleben, and announced that it was in the hope of effectively severing the affiliations between them that the Count had been interned several months ago in the Ft. Douglas war prison.

Since the time Alvensleben was interned, Miss Deckman, it is charged, has centered her activities on other lines, in collusion with Ernest A. Lehigh and others, who for the most part are now in the war prison barracks. Their operations have been brought to the attention of government officials.

Reports that Miss Deckman has been under close surveillance for the last six months were confirmed by local federal officials.

Federal officials said that while other women are known to be working in Salt Lake City with un-American aims in view, Miss Deckman was the most dangerous one who had come into the city since the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany.

## HIGHER PRICE FOR WHEAT IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Unless the price of wheat is raised so that it will equal or exceed the value of wheat substitutes 10,000,000 acres of this crop in the plain states will have to be plowed up and planted to some other grain, according to statements made before a meeting of the Oklahoma Council of Defense by C. H. Hyde of Alva, who recently returned from Washington, D. C., where he represented Oklahoma farmers.

## CANADA'S SOLDIERS' VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Of the soldiers' vote cast on this side of the Atlantic nearly 80 per cent went to the Unionist Government candidates. There were nearly 55,000 votes polled and of these some 15,000 were rejected for irregularities, while nearly 4,000 ballot papers were spoiled. Of the number 34,901 which were allowed nearly 28,000 were marked for the Government, the balance being divided between Opposition, Labor and Independents. By provinces the vote was as follows:

Nova Scotia—Government, 1616; Opposition, 617; Total, 2233.  
New Brunswick—Government, 1271; Opposition, 180; Independent, 203; spoiled, 82. Total, 1734.  
Manitoba—Government, 2960; Opposition, 140; spoiled, 229. Total, 3329.  
British Columbia—Government, 3882; Opposition, 454; Labor, 173; Independent, 3; spoiled, 466. Total, 4518.  
Prince Edward Island—Government, 274; Opposition, 110; spoiled, 13. Total, 397.  
Saskatchewan—Government, 1757; Opposition, 129; spoiled, 2. Total, 1888.  
Alberta—Government, 1444; Opposition, 134; Labor, 4; Independent, 2; spoiled, 177. Total, 1962.  
Yukon Territory—Government, 37; Opposition, 4; spoiled, 2. Total, 43.

## WHEATON COLLEGE CONFERENCE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
NORTON, Mass.—Delegates and visitors from women's colleges east of the Mississippi River are in attendance upon the second intercollegiate conference on vocational opportunities for women which opened this afternoon at Wheaton College. Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton, gave the address of welcome. Following him the program called for talks by Roy E. Kelley, head of the vocational bureau at Harvard College and

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## WORK TO BEGIN ON NATIONAL TERMINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Work on constructing what is designed to be the most efficient shipping terminal in the world, on the 2,500,000 feet of land and flats running the entire length of the reserved channel in South Boston, will probably start within a few days and be completed by Jan. 1, 1919, since word has been received by John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, from Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, quartermaster-general of the army, that the Federal Government has clinched the purchase of the mentioned site for about \$1,330,000. This information was revealed at a hearing before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs, Monday.

The plans call for an expenditure of about \$16,000,000 for buildings, docks and tracks on the land purchased, and from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 more for equipment. The new main warehouse, it is said, will be the largest building in the world, as it is to be 2400 feet long, 118 feet wide, with 2,500,000 square feet of floor space. The construction work will be done under the direction of the cantonment division of the War Department and under the direct supervision of Assistant Secretary of War Crowell.

Should necessity demand, it is proposed to make part of the terminal available sooner than January, the construction being by units. The storehouse will be of modern factory type, so that it can easily be converted into factories after the war. If the War Department and other federal government branches have no use for the plant after the restoration of peace, Massachusetts will be given the first option upon the property.

Mr. Cole said that the Federal Government contemplates dredging the reserve channel and approaches from 20 to 35 feet, by removing about 1,600,000 cubic yards of dredging material.

## FRIENDS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Alberta's tax bills for 1918 will include a rate for the Patriotic Fund. Hitherto this fund which is raised for the purpose of supplementing the allowance to soldiers' dependents, has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. In December, 1918, Mr. Stewart, the Premier, announced that in future the Government would appropriate the sum of \$800,000 yearly for this purpose, and voluntary subscriptions ceased. To cover this sum a tax will be levied, the detailed plan of which has not yet been announced beyond the fact that the rate will be included in the regular tax bills.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Agassiz House, the recreation building for Radcliffe students, will reopen Monday. It closed its doors some time ago in order to take part in the fuel conservation movement. The gymnasium, which has been closed, also will reopen soon. These buildings will close at 5 o'clock for a while instead of 6. Radcliffe's varsity team in basketball will play Sargents next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the gymnasium.

## FRIENDS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The headquarters of the Friends of German Democracy has mailed to every German-American Society in the United States a resolution calling upon the German people to rid themselves of their autocratic Government, and establish a democracy in Germany.

The purpose of this action, it is said, is to obtain thousands of signatures to these resolutions and to send them to the German people by means of aeroplanes and in other ways to demonstrate the sense of unity which animates almost all of the Americans of German stock in the United States in regard to the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war for democracy.

## Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs

We offer at wholesale prices to dry goods houses, jobbers, department stores, curio shops, furniture dealers, and dealers in auto robes the genuine NAVAJO INDIAN RUG. The Navajo Rug is used extensively in homes and for automobile wear. After long experience we are convinced that the Navajo Rug will outwear any other robe made, and being easily cleaned it is a most practical robe for auto use. The unique designs of the Navajo Rug gain favor for home use, on porches, in dining rooms, bed rooms, halls, dens, and libraries.

The Navajo Rug is made by hand and never fades. We receive the choicest rugs from the Indian Reservation and offer them at wholesale to dealers.

THE STEIN MERCANTILE COMPANY  
8th and Main Street, DURANGO, COLORADO

## ITALIAN MINISTER ON NEW WAR LOAN

Signor Nitti, Speaking at Genoa, Says Italians Must Have Confidence in Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Propaganda in favor of subscriptions to the new war loan is being energetically carried on both in the press and out of it. The Minister for the Treasury began his tour of the principal cities of Italy, in each of which he will deliver a speech on the war loan, at Genoa. Signor Nitti addressed himself to both the wealthy and the working class sections of the community in that city, delivering addresses to crowded audiences at the Bourse and at the Chamber of Labor and meeting with an excellent reception in both places. To the officials, senators, deputies, financiers and other well-to-do persons assembled in the great hall of the Bourse, Signor Nitti spoke of the loan from its economic aspect, saying what an excellent opportunity it afforded for the investment of savings, as from the point of view of security it left nothing to be desired.

He also pointed out that by subscription to the loan new issues of paper money would be avoided with the consequent elevation of prices. "Only by subscribing to the loan as largely as possible, he declared, would greater difficulties be avoided." He alluded to the German system of taxation, and asked on what they would rely, failing a successful result to the loan, but on forced loans and a further extension and increase of taxation. This loan should produce at least twice as much as former ones, he declared, and it would be intolerable if the Austrian loan should bring in more than theirs when Austria was poorer than they were, and had been in the war a year longer. A nation which presented such a humiliating spectacle would not deserve victory and they must have confidence in themselves before they could ask other people to have confidence in them. If they were to ask their allies during the war for loans which would enable them to live and to carry on the struggle and after the war for loans to make it possible for them to carry out the work of reconstruction, they must show their allies that they did not distrust themselves. Signor Nitti went on to deal with the subject of the loan from its technically financial aspect, and also with the economic situation both at the present time and after the war.

In the evening, when the Minister addressed another crowded meeting at the Chamber of Labor, he spoke at considerable length on the situation which had led up to the war, and took the attitude that it was useless at the present time to discuss whether the war was a good thing or a bad. The point he made was that the war was there, and that it was neither a program nor a hypothesis, but a fact. The only subject for discussion was how they might come well out of it and provide for themselves, and above all, for their children, an Italy which should not be liable to be soon drawn into fresh wars, nor uncertain of its existence, nor with anything to prevent its progress.

Their territorial claims were necessary for their defense and no aggression would ever come from a democratic country such as Italy. There could be neither resistance nor victory, unless the people were with them, and neither, as a democratic nation, could they live nor prosper. The good fortune they had enjoyed during the first two years of the war had really had its drawbacks. The war had been carried on outside the country and the nation had slowly come to look upon it not as a war in defense of their existence, but as a war for the conquest of territory, although Italian territory. They had spoken the language of pride, rather than the language of facts. Now, however, when their territory was in the occupation of the enemy, how could there, any longer, be any division? What would wealth or liberty mean under the rule of strangers? There was no longer any possibility of hesitation or choice for Italy; they must maintain their resistance. What would become of them, he asked, if they lost the confidence of their allies and the good opinion of the world? Would the same economic reconstruction

tion after the war be possible for them?

Signor Nitti has never led his hearers to look for an immediate amelioration of difficult conditions on the declaration of peace, and his speech to the workers at Genoa was no exception to this rule. They would, he warned them, have to put up with growing sufferings and difficulties during the war, and above all, during the year which would follow the war, whatever the action of the Government might be and whatever discipline might prevail among the citizens. They must prepare themselves for this period, and he expected that Italy would be ready to confront fresh trials high-heartedly and be resolved to conquer the immense difficulties they had to face. They would not, he asserted, retard peace by an hour, when peace should be possible, but they knew that peace was as difficult as victory and that it must be fought for. In touching on the economic situation Signor Nitti declared that the Government provided bread for the country at less than half its real cost. Those who were not fighting could, he pointed out, serve their country by saving and, above all, by means of increased production. It was the duty of the workers to subscribe to the loan and in making the effort to do so they would be both doing their duty and good business for themselves. The loan would benefit the whole nation, but especially the working classes. "We count," said the Minister, "at this difficult time on having with us, not only all the efforts of the nation, but also the heart of the people."

## FARM COMMISSION BILL HAS HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Commission business in farm products was under criticism before the legislative committee on Agriculture at the hearing today on the petition of Representative Peter I. Adams of Stockbridge for an act to authorize the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to investigate commission transactions on verified complaint of an interested person. The bill gave large powers for examination of the books and records of an offending commission. Mr. Adams explained the bill as necessary for the protection of the farmers. Secretary Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture supported the bill and it also was favored by H. M. Howard of West Newton, a member of the Board of Agriculture, and H. F. Arnold of the State Produce Association.

Former Representative George F. Mead of Lexington, representing a commission house of the agricultural kind, said the bill was absolutely unnecessary because of the drastic regulations which are now in force by the national Government on this very point. If any producer, he said, has any suspicion that he has not had fair play, he has only to make complaint to the national official and he will come into the commission man's office and open all his books and papers as far as necessary to get at the bottom of the transaction. License will be revoked if occasion is found, and he told the committee that licenses are being revoked in that State every day. All the bill seeks is already secured by the national law. Other commission men followed in opposition to the bill.

## AMERICANIZATION WORK IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Special attention is to be given this year to the Americanization of the immigrant by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education. To this end a special agent to have charge of the work probably will be appointed soon. It is expected that he will give immediate attention to the training of teachers and that these teachers will be composed largely of foremen in factories.

The immigrant can be most successfully reached through his foreman, the director of the department, James A. Moyer, said today, as the foreman comes in closer contact with the men than others do. It is recognized, Mr. Moyer declared, that the un-Americanized immigrant, regardless of his nationality, is a menace to the entire United States and must be assimilated with the language, customs and ideas of his new country as rapidly as possible.

## Why Soldiers Call the Parker "The Pocket Level Pen"

BECAUSE it does not interfere with buttoning the pocket flap. The new Parker Patent Clip, held in place under the cap like a washer, holds the entire pen at pocket level—no protruding cap or bulging pocket.

PARKER SAFETY-SEALED FOUNTAIN PENS

THE Self-Filling Parker is the pen for the man who goes across—

who cannot afford to be bothered with a pen which, if its self-filling mechanism is injured, is useless. In even the case of damage to interior mechanism, the Parker automatically changes from a self-filler to a non-self-filler without interruption of service.

There are no holes in the wall through which ink can get out. See nearest dealer or write for catalog.

PARKER PEN CO., 30 MINE ST. JAMESTOWN, N.Y. Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.



Parker Ink Tablets for soldiers' use in place of fluid ink. Drop ink tablet in water. Ink dissolves immediately into fluid ink. Box of 36 tablets—10c.



## SWISS CRITICS OF A SEPARATE PEACE

Swiss Socialists Show Danger of a German Peace—Overthrow of German Militarism Necessary to World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **BERNE, Switzerland.**—That the doubts expressed in Socialist minority circles in Germany as to the soundness of the proceedings of the Bolsheviks have found an echo in some Socialist quarters in Switzerland, is evident from the fact that the following telegram was dispatched to Lenin and Trotsky by 10 prominent Swiss Socialists on the eve of the opening of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk:

"We rejoice that an opportunity is given you of curtailing this world war, and of ending it by a peace consonant with the aims of international Socialism. You know, however, the tremendous danger that would result for the future of the world, for Socialism, and for the Russian revolution itself from the conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers. It would open up a prospect of a complete victory of German militarism, and therewith of militarism as a whole, and would usher in a period of new and terrible wars. We would adjure you to keep this danger in view during the impending negotiations, and to combat it with all the means at your disposal. We beg you earnestly to regard as imperative the following conditions: 1. The peace negotiations must be conducted on the part of the Central Powers with the help of their Socialist minority parties. 2. As a pledge of the good will of the Central Powers, Comrades Liebknecht and Adler, as well as all other persecuted supporters of our cause, should be immediately released. Further it should be rendered possible for the peace discussion to develop unhampered. 3. It should be made impossible for the Central Powers to use the troops no longer needed on the eastern front and those liberated from concentration camps, in order to obtain a superiority in the west that would exclude all possibility of a democratic peace. 4. It seems to us a matter of course that you will propose to the Central Powers as a condition of the conclusion of peace a program of a democratic peace on the basis of complete disarmament. While wishing from our hearts that it will be possible for you to secure a real and permanent peace for your country, and therewith for the whole world, thus opening up a new epoch for humanity, we send you our warm brotherly greeting."

This telegram was not printed by those Socialist organs in Switzerland that extol the Bolsheviks, and hence, as its contents were not widely known, the rumor got abroad that the senders had warned Lenin and Trotsky against concluding peace with the Central Powers. The result was the opening of a press campaign against the ten signatories, and especially one of the most prominent of them, Professor Leonhard Ragaz of the theological faculty at Zürich University, who has now replied in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung to a particularly violent attack upon himself, published in that paper by a certain Pastor Wolf. After declaring that the telegram in question was not dictated by entente-philic sentiment, but was addressed by one group of members of the Socialist Internationale to another group, Professor Ragaz writes: "We desired, so far as was in our power, to prevent a separate and diplomatic peace from resulting from the negotiations, and to help to bring about, instead, a permanent and democratic one. That, however, is not the same thing as a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers, but might, in certain circumstances, be the exact opposite—an immeasurable prolongation and fearful intensification of the war. . . . Germany is concentrating all her troops and those of her allies that have been released in the East for a smashing blow in the West. And if the French, English, Belgians, and Italians have to bleed instead of the Russians, will that be 'peace'? And if Germany succeeds in striking her blow, if France, so marvelously great, despite all her failings, and by whose sacrifices we largely live, is broken, and the continent lies at the feet of Hindenburg and Kaiser Wilhelm, will an 'agreed peace' be established then? . . . A separate peace can be a subject for rejoicing only to those who do not think, or who allow themselves to be deceived by the mere word 'peace', or who simply wish for a 'German peace'; that is, for a complete German victory. We, however, who are not the votaries of a word, but of the cause itself; who do not desire a German peace, but peace, we desire a general peace."

Professor Ragaz goes on to ask why the Bolsheviks did not go to the German people with their peace offer, rather than to its rulers, and why they did not demand general disarmament and all its accompaniments. He also charges them with having been one-sided and prejudiced in their publication of secret diplomatic documents, and with having been doubly stoned, not at compromising secret diplomacy itself, but merely the secret diplomacy of the Entente. "The present war," he proceeds to argue, "is not a confused, blind struggle between sinister forces before which humanity and the will to freedom have broken down and capitulated; but rather a mighty contest between great ideals of world historic importance, and it is on this basis that I take my stand as an international Socialist."

Recognizing the danger of German militarism to the whole of Europe, and to the German people in particular, he writes: "I am compelled to assume that those who consider German militarism a question for dispute either do not know, or do not want to know, the truth, or are incapable of distinguishing between right and

wrong. I regard this German militarism as the worst factor of all, not merely because it is the strongest, but above all because it is surrounded more than all others with idealistic glamour. Not only is it deeply rooted in the national thought, but it is also bound up in a most unique manner with philosophy, ethics, and religion. For this reason it is for me and for many others the incorporation of an ideal. . . . In view of the central position which Germany occupies at the present time, and in view of the special character of her militarism, the overthrow of the latter is a main condition for the liberation of the world."

## DEVELOPMENT OF PEAT SUPPLY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**TORONTO, Ont.**—A deputation, including representatives from districts in which peat bogs are located, waited upon Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, urging that in view of the anticipated shortage of fuel next winter, there should be immediate development of the peat resources of the province, and especially of York and Simcoe counties, where the fields are convenient to railways and would furnish sufficient fuel to prevent, in Central Ontario at any rate, the recurrence of such distress as had been experienced this winter by those who were unable to obtain coal.

The Premier told the deputation that the Government had the best expert available carrying on work of investigation in England as to the most up-to-date method of manufacturing peat fuel, and he strongly emphasized the necessity of municipal councils organizing to meet the fuel situation during the coming winter.

Mr. Ferguson said that, in his opinion, the peat industry could not be developed in this country in time to give relief next winter, and referred to Algonquin Park as the only fuel reserve that could be relied upon to meet the demands. From this forest, he declared, 1,000,000 cords of wood could be taken without, in any way, lessening the value or scenic beauty of the park. This wood the Government would give free to any municipalities desiring it, and estimates proved that it could be cut and delivered in Toronto and nearby cities and towns at one-half the price now paid.

## GERMAN PROGRAM REGARDING FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS, France.**—The Petit Journal has published the text of a secret memorandum sent to the Austrian Government by Count von Hertling's predecessor, Dr. Michaelis. In it the following passage regarding France occurs:

"We shall only take portions of French territory in order to defend the Empire against future aggression by the Republic. In the Vosges the frontier will be improved. We shall take some valleys, so that it will no longer be possible to fire on German frontier troops from French territory. 'France will lose Briey for economic and military reasons due to the fact that it possesses 16,000,000 tons of iron ore. For the protection of Germany's and Luxembourg's metal industries Longwy must also remain in our hands, and France will be compensated by a part of Hainaut, Brabant, and Luxembourg.'"

The Petit Journal comments on this document:

"It is useless to dwell on the insult which Germany would willingly heap upon us by compensating us at the expense of our allies for the loss of French territories which he would like to tear from us."

## CIVIC INSTRUCTION RAPIDLY CHANGING

Live Community Training Rapidly Pushing Abstract Civil Government Out of the Way in the Work in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON, Mass.**—That live community civics is rapidly pushing abstract civil government back into its last line of dusty trenches—an event welcomed by patriotic citizens and all who ever have endured any of the dragging processes of the latter form of civic instruction in the schools—was indicated at the meeting of the Boston schoolmasters held Wednesday at the school committee rooms.

After opening the meeting, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, introduced Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who told the gathered schoolheads of his official plans and fellow sympathy regarding education in Boston. He said that although he was meeting formidable difficulties in making out the municipal budget he hoped the teachers' salary increase could be somehow managed. After urging that whatever the financial stress of the city might be, Boston must not make any competition against the Federal Government by borrowing from its people, for the President must receive unabated loyalty, he stated that he was most glad that civics was being given such attention in the realm of public education. Speaking his conviction that a people cannot be legislated into a people, the Mayor praised the courses in civics that lead young citizens into the realization of their responsibilities and of their almost unlimited privileges of serving.

William H. Peirce, junior master of the Boston High School of Commerce and chairman of a council appointed by Mr. Dyer for the purpose of drawing up a new course in civics for the city schools, reported that the council had decided to outline community civics in combination with the history of Boston. He defined community civics as the training for effective citizenship. "The aim must be not to give the pupils facts of civil government but to instill the spirit of citizenship. This is to be accomplished: First, by showing the pupils what the community is doing; second, by letting the pupils actually see how it is done, and then, by having them learn their part in community life."

The speaker made it clear that the child can be reached only by starting with his immediate interests; that a true conception of the Government cannot be obtained through the voting of the father nor from the menacing mien of the police; that when the child is led to do something in the capacity of an actual citizen, then is it all more real to him; that the new civics teaches life. In studying the various phases of life the pertaining laws and ordinances should be learned and their true meaning grasped.

Mr. Peirce told of the buying and selling of Liberty bonds by a large number of the schoolboys and called this real community civics. And in conclusion he stated these three ultimate values arising from the new civics courses: civic intelligence, the knowledge energized and put into practice, and in later civic cooperation the breaking down of political gangs and all selfish cliques.

## UNREST IN SPAIN IS STILL PRONOUNCED

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

**MADRID, Spain.**—Although semi-official statements are made with some frequency on behalf of the Government to the effect that the news from the provinces is reassuring, this uncertain expression being commonly used, it is beyond doubt that the situation increases in gravity and is causing the deepest apprehension. It is true that, thanks to the proclamation of martial law, there is an appearance of comparative tranquillity on the surface at Barcelona now, but the situation is, in fact, no better than it was. The military authorities have made an earnest appeal to the workmen to resume their employment, but they refuse, and though the doors of the factories are open the wheels are still, for the strike is almost general, and many more strikers have been added to the number in the last few days.

The news from other parts of Spain is certainly very far from reassuring. The Workmen's Federation of the Asturias in the northwest have determined to proceed to a general strike if the railway employees that were dismissed by the Northern Company last August are not at once reinstated. This is obviously merely one small point in a great general discontent. The Asturian miners are mentioned as being particularly keen on the idea of a general strike. But more serious is the news from the mining districts of Huelva and Rio Tinto whence riots and strikes are reported, though there is a dearth of reliable news. What is certain, however, and very significant is that a regiment of Sorian Infantry stationed at Seville suddenly received orders to depart by special train for Rio Tinto.

At Alicante and Malaga there is intense exasperation, which is spreading all over the Levantine region, at the retention of the civil governors of those towns, who are army officers, notwithstanding the earnest appeal of the townspeople to the Government that they should be withdrawn in view of their recent harsh proceedings. The Government, as a matter of fact, announced that they had actually been withdrawn, but that is not the case, and it is considered certain that the military juntas have interfered in the matter and declined to allow them to be dismissed. Some days ago their

organ, La Correspondencia Militar, remarked that nobody would be allowed to disturb the public order with impunity. This matter is creating a deep impression throughout Spain, for it is believed that the military juntas are now attempting to exert their full strength and to use it against the people. They have talked hitherto in their desire to achieve a renovation in the system of government, and in this way have enlisted the sympathy of some minor democratic elements. This, however, they have lost, and it is now declared that under the color of renovation the juntas are attempting to establish a military dictatorship in Spain, such as it is said, would be absolutely incompatible with the frankly liberal tendencies of the national spirit. The General Union of Workers has issued a manifesto, in which it is said that once again the imperative demands of the working classes have been answered by gunfire.

The anxiety of the Government is reflected in its hesitation to acquaint the public with the news of the serious steps that have been taken. There have been rumors flying everywhere that Marcelino Domingo, the Republican deputy, who was imprisoned on a battleship in connection with the revolutionary strike of last autumn and not long since released in answer to popular clamor, had been rearrested and with him Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader. The Spanish Government at once issued a statement to the effect that Domingo had not been arrested; nevertheless it now appears that he was, and in fact, he was under arrest when the Government denied it. The facts seem to be that he was arrested on Jan. 24 by order of the Captain-General of Catalonia, acting under instructions received from Madrid. The news was kept out of the papers by the censor, and the last heard of the matter was to the effect that Domingo, who had been conducting a strong agitation in a newspaper that he edited, called La Lucha, had not yet been brought before any civil or military tribunal, and was held a close prisoner.

The alcalde of Barcelona, Señor Morales Pareja, has paid a visit to the Captain-General and asked him on what grounds Domingo had been arrested, but the Captain-General said he was ignorant of them. It is believed that in this case also the military juntas are at the bottom of the business, and it is remarked upon as an amazing circumstance that Domingo is arrested now when his legal adviser and advocate upon the occasion of his last arrest, Señor Rodas, is a member of the Government, being Minister of Public Instruction. Domingo is not only Republican, but an ardent Francophile, and the juntas are clearly Germanophile, and are suspected of being so to a dangerous extent. As the truth leaks out, opinion, especially in Catalonia, is becoming greatly excited, and there are fears as to what may happen at the forthcoming general elections. Señor Lerroux has come to Madrid from Barcelona and stated that he tried to send a protest against this arrest to the Premier by telegram, but that the censor stopped it. He declares that the Government remains with folded arms before the most serious crisis that has ever confronted Spain. He is now proceeding on an electioneering campaign in Andalusia and Extremadura.

## CANADA'S SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—According to a statement recently issued, the year ending March 1, 1918, saw the biggest amount of shipbuilding given out for contract in the Dominion of Canada which this country has ever known. Contracts were let for 46 wooden ships, with a total tonnage of 128,000 and a value of \$24,500,000 and for 34 steel ships with a tonnage of 211,300 at a cost of \$40,000,000. By provinces the value of the contracts is as follows: Nova Scotia, \$340,000; New Brunswick, \$1,000,000; Quebec, \$11,600,000; Ontario, \$19,240,000, and British Columbia, \$31,454,000. These contracts have been given out by the Imperial Munitions Board, and it is anticipated that the total tonnage to be finished during 1918 will be 400,000. Every shipbuilding plant in Canada which is suitably equipped is turning out ships as fast as they can be built.

## STATE CONVENTION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**BOSTON, Mass.**—The State Convention Bill, contested at every stage through the Legislature, is now before Governor McCall for his approval or veto. The measure took its final step in the Legislature on Wednesday when the Senate enacted it on a roll-call vote 21 to 15. It was enacted in the House on Tuesday by an overwhelming vote.



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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Bernard M. Baruch** of New York City is the chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States, which board is to have much increased powers over manufacturing, commercial and natural resources of the country usable in time of war. Known prior to the war as a successful buyer and seller of stocks and bonds and investor in corporations engaged in industry, he was conceded to be a man of unusual acumen, independence of decision and action, and creditable public spirit. But he had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Bernard M. Baruch**

nothing like a general popular reputation throughout the nation comparable with older men or with persons of his own generation who had combined "high finance" with politics and cultivation of national publicity. His selection for a place on the Council of National Defense was due first to his conceded mastery of the technique of trading in one of the most important fields of production of matériel, and second because the President had confidence in him and his ability. As soon as he left New York for Washington and assumed his new responsibilities, Mr. Baruch proceeded to prove the shrewdness of the President's choice by his skill in doing business with producers of supplies, and in guarding the National Treasury from extortioners and profiteers. Subjected to attack from secret and open critics and foes, he came through a congressional investigation with clean skirts; and latterly he has not been a target, so surely has he proved his intelligence, zeal and coordinating powers. In his new post he will be excelled by only two persons in the nation in the use of actual power, and these are the President and Mr. McAdoo. Mr. Baruch comes of a Jewish family, and is a "self-made man" in the sense that he owes his wealth, prestige and present status to his own efforts during and following a youth of labor that began humbly. He first entered politics in a quiet way in 1912, not as a candidate for office but as a promoter of the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, whom he had come to know and admire. His interest in academic and cultural affairs has been shown by his service to the College of the City of New York as a trustee and donor.

**Vietor L. Berger**, who is to be the Socialist candidate for the Wisconsin United States senatorship, announces that he will, if elected, call

on Congress to direct the President to aid in calling an armistice and peace conference, and withdraw American troops from Europe. He is a native of Austro-Hungary, and was educated at the universities of Budapest and Vienna. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was a lad and settled in Wisconsin, adding to the large German population of that State a person who, in the course of time, became a school teacher, then a journalist, political leader and congressman. For it is all these things that Mr. Berger has been during his subsequent career. No man in the United States has done more to organize the class-conscious Socialists of the United States and to keep them in touch with the more radical and consistent of their associates in Europe. He is a militant assailant of capitalism. He was the first partisan Socialist to win a seat in Congress, and after his election attended to his official duties faithfully; but he did not make the impression on the body that Meyer London of New York City, the present Socialist congressman, has done, and he only held the post one term.

**Frank Ellsworth Spaulding** of Cleveland, O., where he is superintendent of schools with a large salary and a free hand, has had the honor of being elected a member of the General Education Board, taking the place of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. Mr. Spaulding is the first representative of the public schools of the country to get a place on this important "foundation" as an adviser and voting member of the body with power to shape its policy; and the fact that the schools at last have had such recognition and that he has been chosen is significant. For he is one of the most progressive and original of school administrators that the country has, a man whose rise to a place of prominence has been rapid since he first attracted national attention by his record made in Newton, Mass., during the 10 years he served that community. Minneapolis won him away from Newton, and he stayed long enough to make his mark on that city's educational history. Last year Cleveland, with its extremely modern and free program of democratic education, induced him to go eastward, and he is busy doing things there. Earlier in his career he was a prolific author of books, either dealing with the subject of education or providing suitable texts for students. Latterly he has been forced to face and settle problems of curriculum, method and policy for the schools of wide-awake cities and a nation that is rousing itself for innovations and revolutions in education.

**Otto Richard Tannenbergh** is one of the leading Pan-German authors. His book, "Greater Germany of the Twentieth Century," published in 1911, had an enormous circulation within the German Empire. His appeal is made to the popular imagination, and is based upon the establishment, by force, of an enormous Greater Germany, which shall include Central Europe, the whole of Asia Minor, Central Africa, Eastern Asia and South America.

## WAR BREAD IN VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**—War bread, manufactured from flour approved by the Food Controller, is beginning to appear in Vancouver, the stock of white flour being about used up. There is little difference between the appearance of the loaf from the new flour, and the old white flour. The war bread contains all the wheat kernel.

## PURCHASE OF MAIL TUBES IS OPPOSED

Proposed Action by the United States Unfavorably Regarded in Minority Committee Report Presented in the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—In presenting the minority report of the Commission to Investigate the Pneumatic Mail Tube Service in Large Cities, Representative Rouse of Kentucky took issue with the majority report recommending the purchase of the tubes. The conclusions in the majority report, in the judgment of Representative Rouse, are not justified for the following reasons:

"First. Because they are not in accordance with the facts. When viewed in the most charitable manner, the data before the commission does not justify the purchase, retention or operation of the tubes."

"Second. The expenditure of millions of dollars by the Government to purchase the present pneumatic tube equipment, which the postal officials say is inefficient, antiquated and worn out, and of so little value that it would not be accepted as a gift, cannot be justified."

"Third. To compel the department by law to continue the use of these tubes, which delay millions of letters annually and damage and destroy thousands of others, would be indefensible."

"Fourth. The purchase by the Government of the present tube system, with tubes of various sizes operating under franchises which are either revocable or which will expire long before final payment can be made, and in one instance which will revert to the city at the expiration of the franchise, would be little short of scandalous, and will justly deserve the condemnation of the public."

"Fifth. The purchase of approximately five miles of pneumatic tubes which were abandoned as a commercial failure and for which the Government has already paid a rental far in excess of the original cost to the tube company, is preposterous."

"Sixth. The proposed method of payment for the tubes outlined in the majority report is but a weak attempt to justify and camouflage an extravagant waste of public funds at a time when the Government must sell Liberty bonds and greatly increase taxes to secure funds to successfully prosecute the war."

"Seventh. To ignore the facts presented and the judgment of eminently qualified postal experts, not only of the United States, but of Great Britain, and yield to the importunities of those financially interested and the inspired sentiment created by professional boosters who have no intimate knowledge of the service or responsibility for its successful operation, would also be indefensible."

## CANADIAN FARMERS RESPOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**REGINA, Sask.**—The cry for increased production and the effort to induce retired farmers to return to the land are having effect, three well-known ex-farmers today having signified their intention to cultivate remote subdivision property adjoining the city limits comprising 1600 acres. The lots will be turned into plowed land by a force of tractors.

## Handling the Peak Load

Where every one of the one hundred and thirty-seven railroads served by the Pullman Company to attempt to furnish the same service for itself, the burden of expense would be found insupportable.

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## CARPENTERS' CHIEF IS UNSUPPORTED

Neither Representatives of Other Labor Unions Nor Men in Shipyards, It Is Said, Uphold Him—Must Recede

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor is able to state definitely that the three propositions submitted on Tuesday by W. L. Hutchison, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at a conference attended by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Charles A. Piez and representatives of the various labor unions working in the shipyards, as fundamental to any agreement between the disaffected workers and the Government will not be accepted by the Government, and unless Mr. Hutchison recedes from his position there will be no compromise.

Mr. Hutchison on Wednesday told a representative of this paper that no agreement would be arrived at until he had personally seen President Wilson and placed the argument of the carpenters before him. However, before Mr. Hutchison sees the President, if indeed he is successful in getting an audience with the Chief Executive, President Wilson will be in receipt of information which will intensify his opinion as regards the situation which he expressed in a recent telegram to the carpenters' chief, in which he pointedly refused to see Mr. Hutchison and asked him to order the strikers back to work. In that telegram President Wilson expressed the view that any person or persons who knowingly obstructed any government plan vital to the successful prosecution of the war, was either wittingly or unwittingly lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

Now Mr. Hutchison intimates that the men will again strike if their demands are not acceded to. Yet a close survey of the situation reveals the fact that in every shipyard engaged in fulfilling government contracts the carpenters are willing to agree to the proposals of the Government.

Officials feel that Mr. Hutchison does not represent the sentiment of the carpenters in the shipyards. One official characterized him as a self-designated leader, "a leader who leads not."

Representatives of other trades in the capital are in no wise sympathetic with the attitude taken and clung to tenaciously by Mr. Hutchison. Three representatives of other trades were recently conferring with a prominent official when one of them made the remark, Mr. Hutchison's name being mentioned: "Don't think we are in sympathy with that man." Labor leaders in general appear to be anxious to pursue any course save the one followed unflinchingly by Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, declared that at Tuesday's conference there were none of those present who were in sympathy with Mr. Hutchison's proposals, "or who gave them much consideration."

It is patent from the attitude manifested by labor in general that no obstructive tactics are to be advanced by labor, or even countenanced. Every laborer except Mr. Hutchison appears to have realized the portent of President Wilson's words when he urged the hearty cooperation of labor, in the name of war efficiency and as one of the most important steps in the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hutchison is apparently not taken seriously in official circles, for it is intimated that if he does not "act sensibly" the case will be taken to the President for final and decisive action, not by Mr. Hutchison, but by those whose interest it is to see that the Government is supplied with ships as speedily as possible.

## Labor Adjustment Board Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board in an award just issued as applicable to all wooden shipyards south of Baltimore and all steel yards south of Newport News, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has authorized general increases in wages, an eight-hour day, with time and a half pay for overtime, free transportation where an employee is compelled to spend more than 10 cents a day in car fares, and provision for grievance committees of employees.

## COMMITTEE FAVORS VACCINATION BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator Hart reported favorably in the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon two bills from the public health committee, to extend compulsory vaccination to all private and parochial schools, and to make more rigid the exemption feature of the present compulsory law. These bills will be on the Senate calendar tomorrow.

There were two dissenters from the committee report, Senator Jackson of Lynn and Representative Mulvey of Fall River believing the proposed laws to be unwarranted and too drastic. One bill is on the petition of Dr. George W. Gay, former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The other is on the petition of Charles B. Burgess, chairman of the school committee of the town of Falmouth; Karl Holman, superintendent of schools, and other members of the school committee.

## EXEMPTION IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Deferred classification has been denied Joseph M. Shaffer, confidential secretary to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the selection board of Ward 2, in a letter to Chairman A. K.

Cohen of District Board 4, stands by his original ruling that Mr. Shaffer should not be exempted as a necessary employee in the service of the United States, despite affidavits to that effect made by Treasurer McAdoo. The board also declares that the Selective Service Act and its administration was designed with the idea "of equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

## CAMP DEVENS LIBRARY OPENS

Governor McCall Takes Part in Exercises Dedicating New Building to Work of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Characterizing it as the only library in Massachusetts dedicated to the work of soldiers, Governor McCall on Wednesday afternoon participated in the formal opening of the free library at Camp Devens, being escorted by mounted troops of the seventy-sixth division as he made his way from the main gate to division headquarters.

In accepting the building, Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges expressed the hope that the cantonment will become a permanent camp, fulfilling its military purposes after the war is over.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston (Mass.) Public Library, presided at the exercises, and in his brief address at the opening of the program mentioned the wide use of books among the soldiers and sailors.

In his address, Governor McCall spoke of the part great military leaders have played in their contributions to literature, mentioning Caesar, Napoleon and Ulysses S. Grant. "The beauty about books," he continued, "is that you can choose your own company."

"In the republic of letters there is pure democracy. Officers and men, whatever their rank, can meet great minds in books and these will be their companions." In concluding his remarks, Governor McCall paid a tribute to Major-General Hodges, stating that it was to his credit the men at Ayer are so well kept and drilled.

## Old Equipment Saved

Reclamation Departments to Be Opened at Army Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Army posts and camps within the jurisdiction of the northeastern department today received special orders authorizing the establishment of reclamation departments, whereby any equipment of an unusable nature will be turned into cash. Conservation along all lines is urged by the War Department, especially as concerns metals, leather, fats and oils, paper, and fuel, and it is pointed out that considerable financial return may result from the saving of these supplies.

In view of the approaching Liberty Loan in April, enlisted men at the army camps and cantonments are being urged to protect themselves against unscrupulous money-lenders, and the attention of all officers has been called to the fact that enlisted men have been obliged to pay as high as 10 per cent interest in some instances on money loaned on these bonds. Copies of this warning are now being posted in the various posts throughout the northeastern department, and at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Capt. Michael J. Moore of the war risk insurance department today received a telegram from the adjutant-general of the army in Washington, D. C., stating that Liberty bonds subscribed for under the army adjustment system are not transferable until the payments are completed, and no transfers from parties designated on the allotment form will be permitted unless for some good reason, and with the approval of the organization commander under whom the soldier is serving. By order of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department, this order has been sent to all sections of the North Atlantic division.

## GOVERNOR URGES ACTION ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall sent a special message to the Legislature today, requesting action looking toward preventing a repetition of the coal situation another year. The Governor says: "I recommend that serious consideration be given to the feasibility of empowering the Governor to take such steps as in his opinion may be designed to insure an adequate supply of coal in the Commonwealth during the coming winter, and that a sufficient appropriation, to be expended with the advice of the council, be made to enable him to execute this power."

**BUILDING LAW BILL OPPOSED**  
BOSTON, Mass.—George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, in a protest to the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs today, said that if Fred A. Wilson's bill for a state building law, upon which a hearing was given, were passed and accepted by the cities and towns, it would result in the closing of every theater in Boston and schoolhouse in the State. Howard Whitmore, representing the Suffolk Real Estate Trust, objected to the provisions relative to stables, and proposed several amendments. Ralph W. Reading also opposed the bill on general grounds.

## CASE OF PACKERS' WORKMEN PLEADED

F. P. Walsh, Attorney for Employees, Denies Statement That Eight-Hour Day Would Endanger Food Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In his final plea before Federal Arbitrator Samuel Alschuler, for the packing house employees for an eight-hour day and higher wages, Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the workmen, started with the words: "The organized packers of America, afraid or ashamed to come before in person, hired clever brains to come and plead that you keep industry safe for autocracy while the hosts of democracy are battling for freedom."

Mr. Walsh denied the packers' declaration that the eight-hour day would endanger food production for the army of the United States and her allies. He condemned the employers' plea that discontent, "unhealthy for the national morale during the war," would follow an award of higher pay in the packing industry than obtained in other plants.

Turning toward the packers' superintendents in the room in the course of his demand for a living wage, Mr. Walsh made the statement: "These employees' children are hungry; they are cold because you are not paying a living wage. God never intended any man to have the arbitrary power you packers have, a power to tell your employees what they shall eat and what they shall wear. These employees adopted the only method known of successfully coping with it—collective bargaining through a union. Yet they surrendered their economic rights to strike and agreed to abide by this arbitration award during the war."

Mr. Walsh also offered to match "this patriotism" against the packers' argument that their demands endangered the war.

Several hundred packing employees were present to hear the attorney's words in their behalf.

James G. Condon, closed for the packers this morning by quoting authorities in support of the claim that 79 per cent of poverty is due to other causes than low wages. Only 25 per cent of the laboring men in the United States, Condon argued, enjoy an eight or nine hour working day.

Twenty-one per cent work from 60 to 65 hours a week, and 22 per cent have a 55 to 60-hour week, while one-fourth of the country's industrial labor is on a 55-hour basis, he claimed.

Mr. Condon advised the arbitrator that the packers were willing to grant time-and-a-half pay for any work after 10 hours. He asked of Judge Alschuler, in case his award fixed a basic number of hours per day, that the unskilled employees' workday be made one hour longer than the skilled, as it is, he said, in the building trades.

## Profits of Packers

Disinclination to State Effect Under Government Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Packers' comments on the regulation of their profit under the meat division of the Federal Food Administration have been interesting. It was these, in fact, that first attracted attention to the way the profit control imposed by the Government on Nov. 1 last was working out.

First of all, a general representative of the Cudahy Packing Company, in reply to a question, replied that his firm never did make 2.5 per cent on the turnover, or, as the chief of the meat division put it, on gross sales. This was the first regulation of the big packers. The next was 9 per cent on investment, including borrowed money. The packer said he would be happy to have 9 per cent.

"Food control doesn't involve all the profits made," he said. "It is intended to stabilize the industry, to hold prices within range, and insure some profits all the time."

"The Food Administration is the only government body," he continued, "that will help you to do the things that can be done. It will help you to do a normal business. It is a fair guess to say that if things run well, we will do as well as we did last year."

This was early in January. Toward the latter part of the month one of the vice-presidents of Armour & Co. was asked how the profit regulation was affecting his firm. He said it was too early to tell. The regulation, however, had been in effect since Nov. 1, then over two months and a half. This seemed unusual, but an explanation was given about how long it took to find out what profits were in lines which did not sell quickly.

Inability to estimate at that time what the effects of government control of profits calculated to eliminate undue war profits, especially in a business so systematized as the packers', seemed very odd, though possibly plausible. The business of the packers, so one of the federal trade commission officials has since observed, is one of the best organized in the world. In fact, this is the reason, the speaker said, why certain correspondence has been found in the packers' files. The business of the big packers is so enormous that there simply have to be papers to keep track of what is going on. The speaker continued to say that 1800 telegrams went into the Swift & Co. offices each morning, appraising it of prices. With such a high organization and service, the official thought it would be unusual for the packers to be delayed in securing some approximate idea of what the effect of profit regulation would be.

Finally, a representative of Swift & Co. was asked as to what his firm found the effects of the government control to be. He generalized some, and finally said he didn't know just what the regulation was or how it was working out. The concern is, of course, so great that only the heads, probably, have a general survey of the company, but still it seemed rather curious either that the government control was making no more impression than that or that nothing more was being said of it after three full months. The Swift man said he would find out. Then came two more packers' cases, which kept him busy and he never did make a report.

Within the last two weeks Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., on the stand in the labor arbitration hearings, said that the government control was cutting their earnings, and their net profits would be much less than last year. As for the 9 per cent regulation, he didn't think they could make that much.

## NEW YORK AND DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—By a vote of 91 to 53, the Assembly has adopted the majority report of the judiciary committee favoring ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and will take final action next Tuesday. The vote for adoption was larger than the drys expected and they are optimistic about their chances of winning in both the Assembly and Senate.

The Senate, however, is at present apparently favorable to two bills introduced to delay national prohibition, although leaders of the dry fight in that body say prohibition sentiment urged on by the pressure being brought to bear by the voters, is gaining daily.

The Socialists in the Assembly voted for the majority report, but it is believed their action was caused by a desire that the measure should have the fullest discussion and it is expected that they will vote against them next Tuesday.

## SUGAR DEALER'S LICENSE REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Found guilty of selling sugar at "exorbitant and unreasonable profits," the Boston Sugar & Jobbing Co. has been placed under the supervision of Meyer J. Sawyer for the United States Food Administration and its license to trade has been revoked, according to an announcement from the State Food Administration, Wednesday.

This is the first revocation of a license in the Commonwealth and the action was taken only after it was ascertained that the firm violated the rules deliberately and with a full realization of the penalty, says the administration. There have been many cases of warnings for food violations but officials of the state administration have commented several times on the cooperation and patriotism of the dealers and restaurant owners of the Commonwealth.

## TWO FOOD CONCERNS LOSE THEIR LICENSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by the Food Administration that it has revoked the licenses of two food dealers, the Boston Sugar & Jobbing Company and John D. Key, alias N. B. Keys, a wholesale dealer of Denver, Kansas City and middle western states.

The Boston concern was said to have sold to individual consumers in unreasonable amounts, exacting a margin of profit larger than allowed under the regulations and failing to keep proper record of its business.

Key was deprived of his license on the specific charge of defrauding M. L. Schafranks of Rincónada, N. M., two carloads of apples, paying \$327.20 when the agreed price was \$117.5.

## COMMERCIAL SURVEY TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—An industrial and commercial survey of the Province of Saskatchewan is being undertaken by the Commission for the Employment of Returned Soldiers, and is nearing completion. Questionnaires have been sent to employers of labor of every description, as well as to the officials of trade unions. The rural districts are being handled through the organization of the Saskatchewan Growers Association, which has 1100 branches and 30,000 members. The information secured will be used in connection with the placing of returned soldiers in positions, and will also be available to the invalid soldiers' commission to enable the authorities to determine the best type of training to give. It is recognized that there is a danger of educating soldiers along lines in which there are not enough vacancies for employees.

## MACHINISTS SEEK RAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of machinists employed at the Fore River and Squantum shipyards Wednesday night it was decided to ask for a readjustment of wages and the aid of the United States Shipping Board in bringing this about. The following schedule was ratified at the meeting in Alpha Hall: \$6 a day for journeymen machinists; \$4.50 a day for machinists' helpers; an eight-hour day, with the exception of Saturday, which would be a four-hour day, and a 10 per cent increase for night work.

## FREIGHT ROAD OPPOSED

BOSTON, Mass.—It was a wholly one-sided hearing by the railroad commission on the petition of George P. Blinham and others for the incorporation of a marginal freight railroad company to operate in East Boston. Nobody appeared for the petition, but there were many remon-

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE CLAIMS

Executive Secretary of Red Cross in North Dakota Says They Are Not Borne Out by Facts on Recent Activities in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—R. L. Metcalfe, chairman of the secret service department of the Nebraska State Council of Defense, has made public a letter written by Harry C. Wilbur of Fargo, N. D., executive secretary of the Red Cross in North Dakota, expressing his surprise that the Non-Partisan League is announcing in Nebraska that it supported the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan bond drives in North Dakota.

Non-Partisan League orators and organizers in Nebraska have given much publicity to the league's claim that through its work North Dakota stands at the head of subscriptions in both the drives.

"Here are the facts," Mr. Wilbur's letter says:

"Governor Frazier of North Dakota is the only governor I know of who failed to issue a Red Cross proclamation during the war fund campaign last June."

"Governor Frazier was on the platform at the notorious 'disloyalty day' meeting of the league in St. Paul at which Senator La Follette made his seditious speech that is now being investigated by a committee of the United States Senate. No public statement of Governor Frazier's disapproval of what happened at that meeting has been made by him nor, so far as I know, any statement concerning it."

Last June, a Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare declared in a speech at Bowman that American volunteers were only fit for fertilizer. Mrs. O'Hare was entertained after her speech by Mrs. E. P. Totten, postmaster at Bowman. United States Senator McCumber aired this matter on the floor of the United States Senate. A United States grand jury started an investigation at the request of the loyal citizens of Bowman. While that grand jury was in session, Governor Frazier gave an interview to the Fargo Courier-News, which is owned by the Non-Partisan League, in which he declared that the whole action was a political matter, pure and simple. Despite this apparent effort of Governor Frazier to prejudice the finding of the United States grand jury, that body indicted Mrs. O'Hare here. At her trial at Bismarck, it took the jury just 35 minutes to convict her.

"Governor Frazier appointed George A. Totten to the Board of the University Regents of North Dakota. George A. Totten is a brother-in-law to Mrs. Totten, the postmaster at Bowman. "Governor Frazier has just agreed to issue a proclamation in connection with the Red Cross Christmas membership drive. This is his first official act in support of the Red Cross, though he has declared in favor in speeches, after it was provided for it."

"President Townley, in a speech at Williston, just before the first Liberty Loan was floated, declared that this was a war of the 'rotten rich.' His hostility to the Liberty Loan issues did not cease until after Theodore Weld, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, had made public announcement that he had reported Townley to the federal officials at Washington."

"Eighty per cent of North Dakota's population and 76 per cent of North Dakota's wealth is in the rural communities. The record of the 'first Liberty Loan' shows that better than 90 per cent of that part of the loan taken in North Dakota was subscribed by the 20 per cent of the population and the 24 per cent of the wealth that is in the cities and towns. Where was the league's support of the Liberty Loan in this case?"

"House Bill 44, the famous league proposed constitution for North Dakota, attempted to strike out from the present constitution the promise that United States bonds could be utilized for investments for state school fund money."

"John M. Baer, present league congressman from this district, during his campaign for Congress last summer, said in a speech at Condo: 'Bread and butter problems are the problems to be decided. Americanism is not an issue.'"

"This will give you some idea of where the league leaders have stood during the war. Here in North Dakota we consider the league leaders thoroughly disloyal, and if all the facts were marshaled I believe they would convince any reasonable man that our judgment was correct."

"North Dakota is waking up and I venture to predict that we shall be rid of the incubus here about the time that it fastens itself on other states."

## COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL AT HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Capt. Aimé Lemaire of the ship Mont Blanc, Pilot Frank Mackey, who was in charge of the ship when she entered Halifax Harbor, and Commander Wyatt, R. N., chief examining officer of the port, were this afternoon committed to the Supreme Court for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Hector MacInnes, K. C., made a plea for Commander Wyatt before Stipendiary Magistrate MacLeod, claiming that the evidence in the preliminary investigation showed no reason why Commander Wyatt should be committed. Mr. Clune, K. C., the Crown prosecutor, likened Commander Wyatt to one who had the power to restrain a wild ani-

mal which he knew would kill people if allowed to run at large, and did not use that power in restraint. He said that the evidence showed that Commander Wyatt had been informed the evening before the explosion of the nature of the cargo of the Mont Blanc and had taken no more precautions than if she had been laden with vegetables.

## CAMPAIGN TO AID PATRIOTIC FUND

Speeches Made in Support of Fund by Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Ottawa is in the midst of an energetic campaign to raise \$500,000 for the patriotic fund which is largely devoted to the purpose of helping to support the families of overseas soldiers who are in need of assistance. For the first time in the history of such an undertaking in Ottawa, women are playing their part. There are 20 teams, 10 captained by women and 10 by men, and the three days over which the campaign will extend are expected to see the objective reached and passed.

The principal speakers at the meetings which are held at the conclusion of the day's labor have been the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Premier, Sir Robert Borden. The Duke, who is the chairman of the fund, in the course of his remarks said that the committee needed no words of encouragement from him as the fund was growing all the time, while there were ever increasing demands upon it. They had all cause to be proud of the records of the fund.

The Duke raised considerable laughter by saying he had received a letter from England in the course of which the writer informed him that 8,000,000 women had been put on the register, which he regarded as a sign that the British Constitution was tottering to its fall. His Excellency said that he had replied that his 18 months' experience of women's work in Canada, had shown him that the British Constitution was in no danger from the cooperation of women in public affairs. He paid a tribute to the great assistance they had rendered in the work of the patriotic fund. This was not a mere question of dollars and cents, he said, for when the result was known, and the message flashed across the sea, it would gladden and brighten the lives of thousands of men who were so gallantly fighting for their country.

At another and similar function the Premier also spoke some inspiring words to the patriotic fund workers. Referring to the great hardships which the men at the front had to undergo, he said that none could doubt the result of the war if they only knew the spirit which was animating these men. "I can assure you," said Sir Robert Borden, "that there is no Canadian serving in Flanders who has the slightest doubt of the outcome of the war if the people at home stand firmly behind them as they must do. Our men are doing their part. They have placed Canada in the forefront of the nations of the earth by their courage, their valor, determination and self-sacrifice."

The result of two days' campaign is a total of \$383,822, and it is confidently expected that the balance will be more than obtained today, the third and last day.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Francis B. Sayre spoke to the students at Simmons College, Wednesday afternoon, about the formation of classes for the discussion of questions of the day. Mrs. Sayre asked if the girls wouldn't be willing to help push the cause of democracy to justice, by learning about it, while the soldiers, in Europe, were giving so much for it. Dr. Frank Edgar Farley, English instructor, then explained to the students that three classes, on different subjects relating to the new democracy campaign, would be held in the dormitories at night, and in the college during the day for the day students. The classes will be limited to 10 students.

## COLLECTION OF TAX BILLS IS DEMANDED

Business Men Say It Is Mayor Peters' First Duty to Boston to Get in Every Dollar Possible of the \$6,500,000 Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—That Mayor Peters' first duty to the city of Boston is the collection of every dollar possible of the more than \$6,500,000 due the city from all sources was the declaration of John J. Martin, former president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and a member of the commission which drew up the form of segregated budget now in use in Boston.

With the city's finances in the condition they are, Mr. Martin declared Wednesday afternoon, the Mayor should collect the real, personal and poll taxes due the city as they never have been collected before. George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and P. B. Magrane, a Boston merchant, also declared on Wednesday that the greatest opportunity, for service which Mayor Peters has in the collection of the money due the city from taxes.

President Washburn issued a call to every member of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, to every taxpayer who opposes Mayor Peters' tax limit increase bill, to be present tomorrow morning in the State House, Room 237, to protest against the measure before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Mr. Washburn declared that the proposed law would probably raise Boston's tax rate from \$17.70 to \$23.30.

"Over \$6,500,000 is due the city of Boston in taxes of all kinds," said Mr. Martin. "It is obvious that it is the duty of Mayor Peters to do everything in his power to collect this money. He should avail himself of the power the law gives the city to enforce the payment of property tax and the payment of the poll tax. I have been making a study of the matter of collecting the taxes, and have visited many western cities. I find by comparison that Boston is behind in this work."

"Tax collection in Boston has been prevented in the past by too much politics. The present Mayor was elected by the people largely because of his promises to give this city a reform administration. He promised to correct the municipal evils existing in Boston. It is plainly his duty to devise ways and means whereby the great bulk of these back taxes can be collected and to place the collection department of the city of Boston on an effective basis."

"The Mayor should declare himself. Let him say, for instance, that he will give delinquent property holders six months in which to pay all arrears. As for the poll tax let him give delinquents 60 days in which to pay what they owe. Any man who thinks so little of citizenship as to seek to avoid the payment of \$2 a year should be locked up as the law provides. If a few men were thus rounded to in Boston, the securing of poll taxes thereafter would be easy. The Mayor can borrow money for immediate needs of the city. If the Legislature were to give him \$2 addition to the tax limit for one year that would net him about \$3,000,000 as a relief. Then let him force the collection department to do its duty and the money owed the city will be available."

## BREAD AND DELIVERY CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Delivery charges add 14 cents to the cost of every loaf of bread sold in this city, according to Peter Karnes, president of the Bakers' Union. He states that over 300 men are necessary here to carry on the overlapping system of bread delivery in Winnipeg. He urges doing away with the house-to-house delivery system and establishing bread depots in the grocery stores where the public could call and get their own supply. The 200 or more men released from driving wagons could engage in producing food on the farms that are crying out for man-power.

## HANAN

"THE Seasons March in Hanan Shoes." An inexhaustible supply of new ideas seems to be in the possession of this family which for more than seventy years has renewed charm and beauty in a Nation's footwear. Hanan Stores in ten cities and many agencies are showing this Spring's Shoes.

## FOR MEN AND WOMEN

## HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago  
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St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia  
Buffalo



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## More Adventures of Mother Hubbard's Dog

"You haven't forgotten me, have you?" asked Humpty Dumpty, looking as serious as it was possible for anyone to look with such a round, good-natured face.

"No, I have been thinking a great deal about you," replied Mother Hubbard's Dog; "a great deal, I assure you."

You will remember that one night, when the children were asleep in the nursery, Old Mother Hubbard's Dog became so weary of going continually to the cupboard and finding nothing to eat that he decided to change what Mother Goose had written about him; and that, after this was done, he helped the children of the Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe and Little Miss Muffet to change their verses. Humpty Dumpty wanted something done for him, too, but Mrs. Jack Sprat said they ought not to ask anything more of the Dog then, but allow him to eat in peace what he found in the cupboard. So the Dog promised at some future time to help Humpty, and this night Humpty reminded him of his promise.

"You see," continued Humpty, "it is a pity to think that there is no way of putting me together again, if I fall."

"Oh, I am sure there must be some way," said the Dog, "only I haven't thought it out yet."

"I wonder," suggested Little Bo-Peep, "if the Old Lady Who Has But One Eye couldn't do it. I would be glad to do it myself only, you see, I am just a shepherdess, and I am not very handy with my needle."

"That is a good idea," said every one, almost in the same breath. And, as the Old Lady was usually around when needed, she immediately bustled up to know what was expected of her. Now you mustn't be sorry that she had but one eye, because that was all she needed, and she would have looked very queer with two. In fact, the second eye would have been of no use at all and very much in the way. If you think a moment, you will see that this is so.

She looked Humpty over very carefully and tapped him several times quite sharply with the tip of her pointed toe; then she shook her head positively from side to side.

"There are very few things that I can't mend," she said, "I sewed up a rent in the smock of Little Boy Blue while he was asleep under the haystack, and I have kept Little Bo-Peep's gown in perfect repair for years, but I will have to admit that I am no use at all in this case."

Several other means were suggested, but all were rejected for one reason or another, and while they were wondering what could be done, they were quite startled by hearing the Dog bark out, "Why fall?"

"Why fall, at all?" he repeated, as his first question brought no response from Humpty. "You don't have to, do you?"

"No-o-o, I suppose not," replied Humpty, hesitating somewhat because the idea was so new to him.

"And you haven't ever, have you?" continued the Dog. "It seems to me, I've always seen you sitting on top of the wall."

"That's so," exclaimed the others.

"Then, there's no way for your falling off. If you just stay where you belong, there will be no bother about you afterwards, and no one will care whether the king's horses or men could put you together or not."

Humpty breathed a big sigh of relief. "You don't know how grateful I am to you. This thing has been hanging over me like a nightmare. Now all I have to do is just to stay on the wall."

Everybody seemed to be very well satisfied with this solution and all were settling down to enjoy their usual games, when they heard a great commotion and in hurried the Old Woman Who Sweeps the Cobwebs from the Sky, dragging by the arm a little girl who was holding back with all her weight, and looking about ready to cry.

"Just see what I have here!" cried the Old Woman.

Every one came crowding to look, but all they could see was a very pretty little girl, with yellow hair and a blue dress.

"What is it?" asked several; "what has she done?"

"Done!" exclaimed the Old Woman; "listen to her impertinence!"

"Little Belle Higgins she sold three miggins. To buy a blue calico gown. Said she, if I try. I can rival the sky. And thus be the talk of the town."

"Here am I trying to keep the sky clean, so that all may enjoy its beauty, and along comes this child and thinks that by wearing a dress of the same color she can rival it. I declare, I never saw such vanity!"

"That is very true," said the Dog, shaking his shaggy head. "She is a pretty child, but her talk doesn't show the proper spirit at all. I am afraid she is a very vain little girl."

"What I want to know is," interrupted Humpty, who had been looking down on them from his place on the wall, "where she got the three miggins she sold for this gown. She is certainly very young to have three miggins all to herself."

"I think so, too," said Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, "and I intend to find out."

But the Dog stopped her. "Don't you think," he said, "that Belle should

be given a chance to speak for herself. Then he said kindly, "Come forward, little girl," but there wasn't any little girl to obey him. There were the rest of them all crowding around, and there was the Old Woman with her broom, but as for little Belle Higgins she was nowhere to be seen.

"Why, where could she have gone?" cried the Old Woman, darting to the window and looking up at the sky, as if expecting to see the little girl sailing off towards the moon. "She was here a minute ago."

"She didn't get out here," said Charley Boy, "because I have been at the window all the time."

"And she didn't go past us," cried the others, "for we would have seen her; her gown is so blue."

They were all very much puzzled and probably would have remained so to this day, if the Owl that Lived in an Oak hadn't remarked that, in his opinion, she was simply a make believe and not a really truly, like themselves, and, therefore, could appear or disappear as she pleased. And, to prove his point, he asked if they had ever seen anything about Little Belle Higgins in Mother Goose.

No one had. They were very sure of it. "Then there is nothing more to be said," commented the Owl.

"But what of the miggins?" cried the Dog.

And what of them? What is a migin, anyhow?

## How Pencils Are Made

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the romantic surroundings of Lakeland, in Cumberland, England, are some interesting pencil factories, the oldest of which dates from 1832; and a delightful hour may be spent, watching the process of the manufacture and gradual evolution of these articles, so indispensable nowadays alike to child and adult. The oldest pencil mill, whose walls rise out of the Greta, the gentle stream on which

Kewick stands, was visited by King Edward, as Prince of Wales, in 1857, and his signature is carefully preserved and a reproduction of it used as part of a local advertisement. The more modern establishments attract more visitors, however, perhaps because they look on this as a necessary branch of their activities. The foreman explains each stage, in his North Country voice, with its typical singsong intonation, and even obligingly stops the works for some visitor, anxious to get a photo of the interior, with the busy workers at their various machines.

First of all, an automatic saw cuts the wood into strips suitable for easy handling, and about 2½ inches wide by half a pencil in thickness. These are put through a machine, which grooves the wood lengthwise, at intervals, and in these grooves the lead is placed.

The lead strips or cylinders once in the grooves, another small block of cedar, grooved like the first, is placed on top and the two halves securely glued together. This joining of the two halves forms the line of division in the finished product, which can be seen most clearly at the unsharpened end of a pencil. When dry, another ingenious machine receives the joined pieces, with the "leads" secure in their grooves. It goes in a flat piece, as in figure 2, and, when it emerges on the other side of the machine, the backs of six pencils are seen prettily rounded, though still firmly attached to the lower half, which is as yet uncut. The same machine again receives the half-finished product, upside down, and six rough pencils appear at the further end.

A machine for sand-papering the pencils completes the process, though there are further polishings and paintings, according to the different kinds and qualities required. Of course, the factory is not confined to the making of pencils, and such things as penholders, rulers, boxes and other cedar goods are turned out in quantities. In

the little shop outside the factory, the purchaser's name is stamped in gilt letters gratis, on every pencil, and, needless to say, the small operator be-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

hind the stamping machine is kept pretty busy during the long summer days, when visitors to the beautiful lake country are plentiful.

Perhaps you do not know it, but the monkeys think that all the bananas belong to them.

Once upon a time, writes Elsie Spicer Eells, in "Fairy Tales From Brazil," . . . when there was only one kind of banana, but very many kinds of monkeys, there was a little old woman who had a big garden full of banana trees. It was very difficult for the old woman to gather the bananas herself, so she made a bargain with the largest monkey. She told him that, if he would gather the bunches of bananas for her, she would give him half of them. The monkey gathered the bananas. When he took his half, he gave the little old woman the bananas which grew at the bottom of the bunch and are small and wrinkled. The nice big fat ones he kept for himself and carried them home to let them ripen in the dark.

The next morning she (the little old woman) made an image of wax, which looked just like a little black boy. Then she placed a large flat basket on the top of the image's head, and in the basket she placed the best ripe bananas she could find. They certainly looked very tempting.

After a while, the biggest monkey passed that way. He saw the image of wax and thought it was a boy peddling bananas. He had often pushed over boy banana peddlers, upset their baskets and then had run away with the bananas.

"Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy," he said to him, "please give me a banana." The image of wax answered never a word.

Again the monkey said, this time in a louder voice, "Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, please give me a banana, just one little, ripe little, sweet little banana?" The image of wax answered never a word.

Then the monkey called out in his

## The Masquerading Chickadee

I came to the woods in the dead of the year.

I saw the wing'd sprite through the green-brier peeping; "Daring of Winter, you've nothing to fear. Though the branches are bare and the cold earth is sleeping!"

With a dee, dee, dee! The sprite seemed to say, "I'm friends with the Maytime as well as December. And I'll meet you here on a fair-weather day; Here, in the green-brier thicket—remember!"

I came to the woods in the spring of the year, And I followed a voice that was most entreating: "Phoebe! Phoebe!" and yet more clear "Phoebe! Phoebe!" it kept repeating.

I gave up the search, when, not far away, I saw the wing'd sprite through the green-brier peeping. With a "Phoebe! Phoebe!" that seemed to say, "I told you so! and my promise I'm keeping."

"You'll know me again when you meet me here, Whether you come in December or Maytime: I've a dee, dee, dee! for the Winter's ear. And a Phoebe! Phoebe! for Spring and playtime!"

—Edith Thomas, in the Audubon Almanac.

Tall Chimneys

The works of the Boston and Montana Copper and Silver Mining Company, near Great Falls, Montana, has a chimney which is 506 feet high; while a factory chimney in Glasgow, Scotland, is 427 feet high.

Many another English child could roam about a garden almost, if not

used to come and visit me daily at my Bear Mountain lean-to. He would chatter with me, fill his chops with bits of food, and scurry away to bury them. Sometimes he would come around three or four times a day. He paid no more attention to me, as far as being afraid of me was concerned, than as if I were not there.

One day, while I was cooking, I heard an awful disturbance around the back of my lean-to. I investigated, and found a furious battle going on between a red squirrel and my friend the chipmunk. The big red squirrel had trespassed on the chipmunk's stamping ground, and, of course, that would never do. It was a dreadful fight for little fellows to be engaged in. Around and around they tore, through the leaves, under the tangle, over fallen trunks, up the trees and down again. Occasionally they came together, and then nothing could be seen but one flying ball of fur. Getting apart again, they would rest a second, panting, before resuming the contest.

Swish! They were at it again, and another wild scene would be repeated. In the end that spunky little chipmunk actually beat the red squirrel and drove him off!

After that the red squirrel used to come around every day, and from a distance would scream and scold at the chipmunk—the red squirrel has a sort of bark. Then he would see me and begin to bark at me, because I was friendly with the chipmunk. At this the chipmunk came right up to me and began to play around my feet, though I had never attempted to make friends with him. He made friends with me.

I knew what went on in the minds of these little animals.—From "Alone in the Wilderness," by Joseph Knowles.

Let me my body and my two feet and my two hands, or I'll call all the other monkeys to help me!" The image of wax did not let go.

Then the monkey made such an uproar with his cries and shouts that, very soon, monkeys came running from all directions. There were big monkeys and very little monkeys and middle-sized monkeys. A whole army of monkeys had come to the aid of the biggest monkey.

It was the very littlest monkey who thought of a plan to help the biggest monkey out of his plight. The monkeys were to climb up into the biggest tree and pile themselves one on top of another until they made a pyramid of monkeys. The monkey with the very loudest voice of all was to be on top and he was to shout his very loudest to the sun and ask the sun to come and help the biggest monkey out of his dreadful difficulty.

This is what the big-sized, little-sized and middle-sized monkeys did. The monkey with the loudest voice, on top of the pyramid, made the sun hear. The sun came at once.

The sun poured his hottest rays down upon the wax. After a while, the wax began to melt. The monkey was at last able to pull out one of his hands. The sun poured down more of his hottest rays and soon the monkey was able to pull out his two hands. Then he could pull out his one foot, then the other, and in a little while his body, too. At last he was free.

When the little old woman saw what had happened, she was very much discouraged about raising bananas. She decided to move to another part of the world, where she raised cabbages instead of bananas. The monkeys were left in possession of the big garden, full of banana trees. From that day to this, the monkeys have thought that they own all the bananas.

Why Bananas Belong to the Monkey

loudest voice, "Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, if you don't give me a banana, I'll give you such a push that it will upset all of your bananas." The image of wax was silent.

The monkey ran toward the image of wax and struck it hard with his hand. His hand remained firmly embedded in the wax.

"Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, let go my hand," the monkey called out. "Let go my hand and give me a banana, or else I'll give you a hard blow with my other hand." The image of wax did not let go.

The monkey gave the image a hard, hard blow with his other hand. The other hand remained firmly embedded in the wax.

Then the monkey called out, "Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, let go my two hands. Let go my two hands and give me a banana, or else I'll give you a kick with my foot." The image of wax did not let go.

The monkey gave the image a kick with his foot and his foot remained stuck in the wax.

"Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy," the monkey cried, "let go my foot. Let go my two hands and my foot and give me a banana, or else I'll give you a push with my body." The image of wax did not let go.

Then the monkey, . . . gave the image of wax a kick with his foot, and his foot remained stuck in the wax.

The monkey shouted, "Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, let go my foot. Let go my two feet and my two hands and give me a banana, or else I'll give you a push with my body." The image of wax did not let go.

Then the monkey called out in his

## The Ruskin Family's Holiday Jaunts

Nearly a century ago, a tiny yellow-haired boy was taken to the London studio of the famous artist, William Northcote, to have his portrait painted. It was a pleasant surprise to the painter . . . to find his three-year-old sitter able to remain perfectly still, requiring no one to keep him amused, and happily interested in watching the fascinating process by which the paint was squeezed out of the tubes on to the palette. But even more remarkable than the small boy's stillness, writes Maude Morrison Frank, "Great Authors in Their Youth," was his choice of a background for his picture. "Blue hills," he replied promptly, when asked what he would like painted in the distance.

He had been taken to Scotland, had heard his nurse's song about "Scotland's barfoot lassies and her mountains so blue." Yet not many three-year-olds would have cared so much for their memories of pleasant places, and reading this story of John Ruskin's babyhood, we can see how early he had learned the lesson he taught throughout his life—the love of beauty in nature and in art.

It was in one of the dingiest and dullest regions of smoke-dimmed London that the great modern lover of beauty first learned to look for the sunlight. Number 54 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, which a memorial tablet marks as Ruskin's birthplace, is an ugly house in an ugly row, consisting of what he once described as "aquatic cavities in brick walls." His second home in Herne Hill, a southern suburb of London, then quite country-like, was, however, such as he would have chosen for himself. There he could "know a garden and a tree," as all childhood should, and look across wide, open spaces to the rolling Northwood hills.

Many another English child could roam about a garden almost, if not

quite, as beautiful as Ruskin's at Herne Hill, but there were few children who had the good fortune to be taken on such delightful holiday jaunts as his. There were neither railroads nor motor cars in those days, and the journeys were made in peaceful and leisurely fashion, in a traveling-chariot. Reading of the pleasant days little John Ruskin spent in the roomy carriage, seated comfortably on the cushioned box containing his clothes, and playing a silver-mounted whip on his father's legs in imitation of the postboy's procedure with the horses, one ceases to wonder at the dislike of railroads and steam engines expressed so often and so emphatically in Ruskin's books.

For two delightful summer months every year, the entire Ruskin family—Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin and John, with Nurse Anne established outside on the little platform called the "dickie"—would drive through more than half a score of counties on their holiday tour. The trip was more than a mere jaunt for Mr. Ruskin, who would during these journeys take the year's orders . . . from his country customers. But he understood pictures as well . . . and never passed by a castle or a house in which there was a fine painting to be seen without visiting it, "paying the surliest housekeeper into patience," his son tells us, "until we had examined it to our heart's content." In this way and thus early, the little boy who was later to tell the world so much about the meaning of architecture and painting saw scores upon scores of English mansions and manors. One of the lessons that he learned from seeing the grandeur that belonged to England's historic past was, he says, "that it was probably much better to live in a small house and have Warwick Castle to be astonished at, than to live in Warwick Castle and have nothing to be astonished at." Even in those days, he knew that beautiful things are far more ours when we admire them rightly than when we merely possess them.

These happy journeys sometimes took the little traveler as far north as Scotland. Then came the brightest days of all the holiday time, for in the picturesque old Scottish city of Perth lived an aunt, a gentle, pious woman, whom he loved dearly and whose house was another home to him. In this home, indeed, he enjoyed far more freedom than at Herne Hill. The family of cousins, or at least the two little girls—the bigger boy cousins paid but slight regard to their little London visitor—gave him the com-

panionship for which he always longed. His mother, too, forgot her strictness, so that he and Jessie and Mary were allowed to do exactly as they pleased. . . .

Scott and Homer were the writers he knew first, and always loved best. Homer, in Pope's translation, he found out for himself, but his knowledge of Scott came to him in another fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin seldom visited or received visitors, and their evenings were invariably spent over books. Their son draws a quaint picture of the family group at Herne Hill, during the long, quiet, closing hours of the day, the father reading aloud the wonderful stories of the Wizard of the North, the mother peacefully knitting and listening, and the grave, wise little boy, seated in his own special corner with his own special table before him, eagerly following the fortunes of the devoted Fergus MacIvor or the luckless Amy Robarts, and learning from the great and good Sir Walter the lesson of passionate loyalty he too was to teach in his turn. Though it was not long before he came to admire the poetry of both Byron and Pope, he never deposed Scott from his rank of chief favorite. . . .

Long before the days of going to school, however, he had taken delight in trying to make real books, after a fashion of his own, printing his words neatly and illustrating his pages with sketches. His parents kept all these efforts, even from the very first, so that when their author was . . . one of the greatest writers of his day, he was able to look at the yellow pages he had laboriously covered so many years before, and see how firmly his early steps had been set in his chosen path. Even as a child, he hardly ever tried to write stories, and, in fact, always believed himself to be without the gift of story-telling, though the delightful "King of the Golden River," which he wrote to please a little girl, might seem to be strong proof to the contrary. But from the little poem, beginning "Papa, how pretty those icicles are!" which belongs to his seventh year, to the last line of "Præterita," he seldom wrote anything which did not show that he loved nature and sought to love it with understanding.

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## AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY DIVIDED

Manufacturers Complete Organization, Excluding Dealers From Any Form of Membership—May Amalgamate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The organization of the Dye Manufacturers Association, to consist solely of American dye manufacturers, was decided upon at Wednesday's first annual convention of the Dye Stuffs Association, which was organized here temporarily some time ago. This decision shuts out the dealers and any form of associate members, and is declared to mean a lack of that unity which close observers of the situation deem necessary if the American dye stuff industry is to grow during the war to a strength capable of withstanding any attempt by Germany to win back her former supremacy in this field after the war. It was said by one speaker that the manufacturers were interested chiefly in the keeping the industry American, but that the dealers cared most about getting their dye stuffs, regardless of their source. H. Gardner McKerrow, who was largely instrumental in organizing the original meeting, and who believes that a few large manufacturers have been trying to control the industry, said he was disappointed in the decision and thought that the dealers might have won a place in the association if they had fought for it more vigorously. It was proposed in one quarter that the dealers now organize with such strength that they could later bring about amalgamation with the manufacturers. Mr. McKerrow said:

"My effort has been from the first to consolidate the industry, to safeguard the interests of all connected with it, manufacturers, dealers, and consumers, and to so inchoate it that it will be in a position to defend itself against German competition when the war is over. It seems to me that this could be better done by the consolidation of all the interests in question, and I think the action taken was a mistake. How the manufacturers can do this when they start by denying the dealers any recognition seems to be somewhat obscure. I believe it will result in forcing the dealers to handle the imported colors when the war is over, and in that event, their interests would not be with those of the manufacturers in asking Congress for a thoroughly protective tariff."

"Whether the dealers will decide to form an association of their own remains to be seen, but I do not personally at present intend to take any steps in that direction. If the dealers, as a class, had been shrewd enough to appreciate where their interests really lie, and had attended the meeting to safeguard them, the result might, and probably would have been, different. They did not do so, and consequently they will get just about the kind of treatment they deserve."

"The vested interests of the manufacturers are, of course, paramount, and the harmonizing proposition that was made at the meeting recognized this and safeguarded the interests of the manufacturers, but the manufacturers themselves evidently thought differently, and the association will become an exclusive manufacturers' association, with no recognition or membership accorded to dealers or consumers."

## CANADA DEALS WITH AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A Dominion-wide organization of public-spirited men, representing all phases of opinion, is being formed in Canada, with the purpose of aiding the Government to meet problems arising from new conditions brought about by the war. The plan had the endorsement of the Government. It is hoped that a similar organization will be formed in the United States, which may work in conjunction with the Canadian body. As explained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Warwick Chipman, K. C., the plan is to form in every community a local group of perhaps 16 men, including returned soldiers, labor men, producers, business men and professional men, so that they may discuss together the problems which arise from the war, and which, the organizers of the campaign believe, are the same for them all. These groups will study and discuss questions simultaneously under the direction of a central committee in each province, which, in turn, will report to a federal committee which will be in touch with the Government. There will also be in this city a standing committee of plans and propaganda. A number of men of all walks of life have agreed already to act as organizers, and circulars have been sent throughout Canada outlining the plan. The problems suggested in the circulars as most pressing are business readjustments, prevention of unemployment, the returned soldier, capital and labor and the development of Canada's natural resources.

## J. R. CLYNES, ON FOOD RATIONING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—In a letter to a correspondent in Manchester, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, states emphatically that it would be against the interests of the people to ration daily foods that are plentiful.

"In the interests of the masses of the people," Mr. Clynes writes, "we should not demand that common and daily foods, like bread, potatoes, other vegetables, and various foods, which

yet can be obtained in abundance, must be supplied only in exchange for some ticket or coupon which working class families would have to produce. So long as these foods are available it would be a severe penalty upon the industrial population to subject supplies to the limitations which rationing involves."

"When I met the delegates of the Manchester and Salford Labor Party on Jan. 20 the view expressed in their official statement on rationing was that 'butter, margarine and meat should be apportioned on the basis of the sugar ticket and distributed accordingly.' This is a sound and sane claim, and is capable of application. I hope that your representatives, who have a reputation for acting like practical men, will adhere to the view then expressed, and not waste their time in pressing demands which are impossible of attainment."

"The rightful claims of the industrial population will be watched by the Consumers Council now established at the Ministry of Food, and consisting mainly of representatives appointed by working class organizations and cooperative societies. They can see how immense the task is which we have in hand, and how much we require the help which Manchester men can give."

## C. R. WHEELLOCK ON GOOD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The sixteenth annual convention of Good Roads for Ontario delegates sat in session here for three days, discussing the propagation of the good-roads movement.

The president, Mr. C. R. Wheellock of Orangeville, in the opening address declared that victory or defeat in the war depended upon the condition of the roads, and showed how the congestion of the railroads had retarded the movement of men, munitions and matériel needed by the Allies. He suggested cooperation between the railroads and "highway freight trains," the long hauls to be carried on the railway and the short hauls by means of motor trucks. In 1903, he said, only 220 motor vehicles were owned in Ontario, while in 1918 there were 84,353, with a license revenue totaling \$940,000.

Out of the total mileage of county roads in Ontario, namely 8427, only 2275 had been constructed, he pointed out. The mileage of rural roads in Old Ontario is 55,000, of which 15 per cent are county roads. The four kinds of roads receiving government aid are market roads for farm traffic, which receive 40 per cent and 20 per cent maintenance; county roads which link provincial highways and cities, receive 60 per cent, while provincial highways on the southwest boundary of Ontario and Quebec are constructed by the department, the municipalities repaying 30 per cent of construction within their areas, and suburban roads which connect counties and cities receive 40 per cent of the cost of construction from the Government.

## "INN" FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The American Officers Inn, which has been founded by the American Y. M. C. A. at 5 Cavendish Square, was opened recently by Dr. Page, the American Ambassador. The club is under the management of a committee consisting of Mr. Cecil Graff (chairman), Lady Ward, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Spender Clay, Mrs. Cecil Higgins and Mrs. E. C. Carter, assisted by about 100 lady workers, mostly Americans. Amongst those present were Lord Bryce, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Harcourt, Lady Reading and Major-General Bartlett (in command of the American forces in England). The club has a dining room, billiard room, library, and about 40 bedrooms, and has been decorated with pictures lent by Mr. John Lane from his famous collection. Mr. Cecil Graff, in welcoming Dr. Page, explained that the purpose of the American Officers Inn was expressed in its title. The word "Inn" was used in America even more generally than it was in England, but it always gave the idea of refreshment and hospitality, a blazing fire and good cheer—in a word, comfort with simplicity. In declaring on behalf of the United States Government their gratitude for an appreciation of the institution which would enable American officers to take back home with them after the war the memory of London as a place where they had obtained rest and entertainment in the intervals when they were away from the fighting line. Major-General Bartlett also thanked the founders and managers of the club.

## VOLUNTARY ECONOMY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Forecasting that within a short time a system of licensing all retail dealers in foodstuffs, and appealing to the individual to be his or her own food controller, Mr. G. A. Mantle, honorary secretary of the Saskatchewan Food Resources Committee, issued a warning today to the public to economize. He said that the people must think less of being forced to conserve and practice economy of their own volition. Licensing retailers, he claimed, would give a more complete check on profits, and would also tend to prevent the hoarding and wastage of the foodstuffs.

## CANADA AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Western Canadian branches of the Rotary Club are combining forces in a petition to the Federal Government to adopt fast time by advancing the clock one hour on April 1 until late in the autumn. A vacant lot and suburban gardening on a large scale is being fostered by the western Rotary clubs and the desire on the part of the members for fast instead of standard time is on account of the extra daylight which employees generally would have to spare to work in their gardens.

## UNIONS OPPOSE THE GENEVA WAITERS

Americans Claim That While They Are Loyal Good Places Are Held by Men of Possible Potential Danger to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the light of the vital need for Americanization in the United States, the foreign waiter and the International Geneva Association take on a new interest. This broader concern is in addition to the consideration already touched on in these columns of the presence in many American hotels of Geneva members who are enemy aliens. The Geneva association, it will be recalled, is the main agency through which European hotel employees come to America—from Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and elsewhere—its international headquarters before the war being in Germany and now in Switzerland. There are, of course, a great many foreign waiters not members of the Geneva.

As to the extent of the Geneva organization in the United States, mention has been made of the administrative offices in New York and branches in 26 other cities. A clubhouse is maintained in New York and a magazine, the International Hotel Industry, writing in the Christmas issue of this "official organ," the founder of the American Geneva and manager of American headquarters in New York, thus spoke of Geneva success:

"Ever since the opening of the first gigantic hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, has this quality, dining-room efficiency, been in great demand. America could not fill the demand. The hotels of yore were conducted in a happy-go-lucky manner, family management at best. What more natural, therefore, than to turn to Europe, to London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland for adepts?"

"From time to time, ever since Brillat Savarin graced our shores, one restaurateur after another found his way to the land of the dollar. . . . With the advent of the gigantic hotel, however, the arrivals remained no longer solitary. Every capital of Europe sent its quota of hotel employees and all or mostly belonged to the then already far-famed International Geneva Association."

"The members of the Geneva have participated in the opening of every important hotel in the United States. Many hotels were opened with entire Geneva crews."

Specifically to mention one city, and to take Chicago merely because an important branch of the Geneva and hotels it serves are at first hand, the president of this branch, a Hungarian, says for instance that 95 per cent of the employees in one of the largest Chicago hotels who could be taken from the ranks of Geneva members are Geneva men. In other hotels the percentage seems to run not so high but it is considerable. Many foreigners are employed in the hotels who are not Geneva members.

In the opinion of the president of the local branch, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, 20 per cent of the Geneva members in the United States go back to Europe. The branch manager differed with the president, arguing it was 10 per cent, but the president, a veteran waiter, insisted on his figure. Not that they go back home, but to the spot in Europe that has struck their fancy most in their travels, so the pleasant-spoken Hungarian said. Some are regular emigrants, going to European watering places in summer and returning to the United States in the winter. It is a very handy and cheap vacation for the waiter.

European hotel employees, in brief, fill a majority, and often much more, of the best positions to which they are eligible; they stick pretty well together, and a fifth of them never do take root in America but return to Europe or to somewhere else.

It may be not without significance that the founder of the American Geneva, in the quotation just made from the United States as "the land of the dollar." Further on, in the same article, he throws some illumination on the Geneva's attitude toward Americanization.

It was around Thanksgiving Day of 1902 when Mr. Stender first set foot in the United States, he says. Some 14 months later, on Jan. 19, 1904, he and some colleagues addressed a letter to the original American Geneva. Mr. Stender has characterized this letter as "containing 13 articles of indictment" and he adds that they record "the aims and ideals" of the American Geneva then refounded. One count in this indictment of the American Geneva is: "The Americanization of your society, which closes out the internationality."

Efforts of the waiters' union to compete with the Geneva or to get the Geneva into the ranks of American organized labor have created labor difficulties. It is probable, in more than one city. Since the war broke out and Germany and Austria became enemy countries, this friction has renewed itself.

Here, for instance, the Chicago Waiters Association and the Chicago Federation of Labor have complained that while organized labor was called on to put its shoulder to the wheel in the war, giving men and best effort, some of the most favorable opportunities in one line of organized endeavor were denied Americans, and held by men in some cases of potential danger to the nation, in other instances by men who appeared to have no active interest in the winning of the war.

There has been a disturbance in the clubrooms of the Geneva, brought on by an uninvited visit of representatives of the waiters' union, arrests,

and the business agent of the union has been bound over to the grand jury. The president of the union has been calling on organizations preparing to hold big gatherings in certain of the hotels to ask them to request American waiters for their functions.

On the other hand, the direct charge is made by Geneva and the employers of Geneva members that the unions are simply "waving the flag" for their own private interest.

One point in favor of the Geneva men cannot be overlooked: they appear to produce the best waiters. The president of the local Geneva estimates the foreign waiters in the city at 3000 and the American waiters as substantially above that.

## SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE BOARD

Does Good Work Making Loans to Farmers for Greater Production—Its Present Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—With applications for loans on the security of farms amounting to \$8,000,000, of which \$1,750,000 have been approved, the Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board which was appointed by the Provincial Government, is awaiting funds to advance to the borrowers. The board was created as the result of a popular demand by the agricultural interests for a government commission which would advance money at cost on the amortization plan. Although legislation was passed authorizing the Government to take action, three years ago, it was not until July of last year that the board was actually formed. Shortly after its formation the Provincial Government announced a bond issue, the first ever attempted to be publicly placed in the Province, for the purpose of securing money to loan to the farmers through the Farm Mortgage Board, the issue being known as Saskatchewan Greater Production bonds. An extensive advertising campaign was inaugurated and met with success, up to the time when the Dominion Government issued the Victory Loan, when the energies of the country were directed to placing the Dominion issue.

When the Victory Loan was disposed of a doubt arose in view of a federal order-in-council, whether the Province of Saskatchewan could dispose of more of its bonds. Finally admission was secured from the Minister of Finance that the Province was free to proceed and a very mild form of campaign to sell greater production bonds has been in progress since with the result that to date \$1,073,000 have been purchased although there is a demand for eight times this amount.

Everything points to a keen demand for money with which to improve land and increase production, and indications are equally plain that the money cannot be secured through the Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board, which is simply a loaning agent for the Provincial Government, owing to the unwillingness of the Provincial Cabinet to embarrass the federal authorities in any way by selling extensively provincial bonds which would compete with the present federal issues and would also withdraw from savings banks money which the Minister of Finance in a few more months will probably call for to support a new Dominion issue.

The Local Government Board of the Province, whose duties are to sanction all provincial stock and bond issues, is in an equally difficult position. For several years past, an enormous sum has been expended on rural telephone construction, which under Saskatchewan laws must be built from the proceeds of bond issues, which are a charge upon the lands served. They are an attractive investment and have found a ready market. This year, while the applications to issue bonds are as numerous as ever, the Local Government Board is practically compelled to refuse everything submitted, except for small issues intended to complete lines already begun.

The cities also, in the last few months, have awakened to the fact that far from being overbuilt and over equipped as was thought to be the case when the bottom fell out of the real estate boom in 1912 they are actually not in a position to care properly for the populations they have, in spite of the fact that thousands of men have gone overseas. It is almost impossible to rent a medium sized or even a small modern house in a city of this Province, and retail stores which can be rented are equally scarce.

The great need of the Province, at present, is capital and a large amount of it.

## SOLDIERS' PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Claiming that it will take at least one year to demobilize the Canadian Army when peace is declared, Fred Law, secretary of the Great War Veterans, asked the Law Amendments Committee of the Legislature to provide a clause in the War Relief Act protecting the property of soldiers for two years after the declaration of peace. At present the act protects the soldier's property for one year after such date. Mr. Law argued that if it takes one year to demobilize the troops, many men who have been fighting overseas for three or four years will return to find themselves face to face with a financial crisis.

## BIRD PROTECTION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A bill for the protection of insectivorous birds, similar to the measure which was the subject of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by the Hon. Finlay Macdormid.

## CANADA'S STATUS ON GREAT ISSUES

Sir Robert Borden Tells of War Work Done and Progress in Temperance and Suffrage—Railways of the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the United States, so far as man-power is concerned, should throw into the war a strength in proportion to that contributed to the cause of the Allies by the Dominion of Canada, they would send overseas 5,500,000 men and experience more than 2,000,000 casualties, more than 500,000 of which would be fatal.

The realization of the extent to which America must send men into the war in order to equal Canada's record came to the interviewer during a conversation with the Premier of the Dominion, Sir Robert Borden, who stopped in this city for two days recently on his way back to Ottawa from Washington.

Sir Robert did not draw the comparison, but he did give the figures from which the comparison might be drawn. Canada, he pointed out, had sent well up to 400,000 men overseas; there had been about 150,000 casualties, about 40,000 of them fatal. Remembering that the population of the United States is about fourteen times that of her northern neighbor, the United States, if she would equal the sacrifices of man-power made by that neighbor, must contribute a number of men vastly larger than that even dreamed of by the man in the street.

In his interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at the Hotel Belmont, the Canadian Premier first replied to a question as to the status of prohibition in Canada. "Eight provinces," said Sir Robert, "have already prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders. Quebec, under its own local option system, is practically all dry, except the City of Montreal. After May 1, 1919, the Province of Quebec will be absolutely dry under legislation recently passed, which will become effective at that date."

"You will remember that, about four or five months ago, Canada prohibited the use for distilling liquor of any article capable of use as food. The general prohibition of the manufacturing of liquor of any kind has been announced, and the exact details of the Order in Council are now under consideration. The importation of liquor into Canada has been stopped since last Dec. 24, with the exception of liquor bona fide ordered before that date."

"Taking it altogether, the whole of Canada is dry at the present time, with the exception of the City of Montreal, which will be dry after May 1, next year. The sale of liquor in Canada is a matter of provincial control; the importation and manufacture of it is subject to federal jurisdiction. The Federal Government and the provincial governments are now working together in perfect cooperation on this question."

"We are exporting to England," Sir Robert continued, "all our surplus food products. During our present fiscal year, ending March 31, Canada will have exported in food of various kinds, such as wheat, oats, bacon and cheese, and in munitions of various kinds, a total valuation of about \$900,000,000."

"On the other hand, our imports from the United States, which are largely raw materials required for the production of munitions and of necessary articles, such as coal, are about \$400,000,000 in excess of our exports to the United States. In addition, we have to pay the United States during the approaching fiscal year, ending March 31, 1919, about \$100,000,000, represented by \$55,000,000 in maturities and \$45,000,000 of interest owing on loans effected in the United States by government and municipal authorities and commercial and industrial concerns. Thus, on the net result, Canada will owe the United States on trade balance and for interest, etc., during the approaching fiscal year about \$500,000,000. Our imports from Great Britain will probably not exceed \$100,000,000, while our exports to her, as I have said, will amount to about \$900,000,000."

Asked as to the progress of woman suffrage in Canada, Sir Robert said: "With certain necessary provisions respecting the capacity of a married woman to determine her nationality instead of having it determined for her as the result of marriage, the extension of the suffrage to women is a distinctive policy of the present Union Government. The necessary legislation for that purpose will be enacted before the next general election, and if time should permit, at the approaching session of Parliament."

"It is significant that all women who had relatives in our overseas forces had the right to vote at the general elections in December last, and the right was exercised to the fullest extent. Nurses and other women who had gone overseas for military service also possessed and very generally exercised the right to vote at the election. The military votes are being counted now; there were well up to 300,000 who voted outside of Canada, in all parts of Great Britain, France, Belgium, the United States and the British West Indies. In fact, our last general election was conducted over almost half the world."

Turning to the railroad question, the Premier pointed out that the Dominion had a Railway War Board in which all the railroads were represented. "It is this board's duty," he explained, "to use all the railway facilities in Canada in cooperation for the public interest, so that the facilities of equipment and rolling stock can be made effective to the greatest pos-

sible extent. The Government owns about 15,000 miles of railway, of which 10,000 have been acquired in the last few months.

"The railways of Canada have given very excellent service during the war, taking all things into consideration. They were handicapped somewhat by the difficulty of obtaining rolling stock, and maintaining the roadbed, inasmuch as the rail mills have been kept idle and the steel which would have otherwise been utilized for rails has been used for production of munitions. This difficulty, however, is now being overcome."

## HON. N. W. ROWELL ON CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, speaking to an audience of business men at the Central Y. M. C. A., when a number of Detroit men were guests of the association, outlined Canada's accomplishments since the war began, and prophesied that her resources would have to bear a much greater strain than had yet been felt, before hostilities ceased.

Through the Imperial Munitions Board, he said, orders had been placed in Canada for \$1,100,000,000 worth of munitions, nearly 600 plants having been established in the Dominion, giving employment to 300,000 workers, of whom 35,000 were women. In these factories there have been produced 53,000,000 shells, 40,000,000 brass cartridge cases and 53,000,000 copper bands, and fuses have been turned out at the rate of 2,750,000 per month.

"We have had remarkable success in the airplane industry," he continued, "and we are now producing more than 300 airplanes a month. We are supplying all the planes used by the Royal Flying Corps in 500 encampments, and also supplying planes to the United States Government to a large extent. Also 1000 high-grade airplane engines are at present being constructed in Canada. The sum of \$10,000,000 has been spent in this country in airplane plants and aerodromes. When the Camp Borden aerodrome was constructed, the aviators were flying two months after the workmen started to clear the land of tree stumps, and at the present time young Canadians supply more than 25 per cent of the entire flying forces of the British Empire, while a young Canadian, Maj. W. A. Bishop, V. C., D. S. O., M. C., of Owen Sound, holds the record of all the men of our Empire in the number of German machines brought down."

In addition to this there are 350,000 tons of steel and wooden ships being built at a cost of \$64,000,000, while great quantities of explosives are being sent to the British forces and large supplies of munitions are going to the United States.

Foreign trade, he said, since the war began has increased from \$916,888,000 to \$2,000,584,000, and exports to Britain have grown from \$121,000,000 in 1914, to \$798,000,000 in 1917.

## LONDON HAS VANCOUVER WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The statement is given out that on Feb. 16, the steamer War Victory, arrived in London with a cargo of wheat which had been brought from Vancouver, B. C., via the Panama Canal. This step was taken by the British Government at the request of Sir George E. Foster, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, and various data were taken from the time the grain was shipped at Ft. William, and placed under laboratory supervision. It was sampled at Calgary, Alta., which process was again followed when the grain was placed in the holds at Vancouver, for the purpose of determining the moisture. The vessel cleared from Vancouver on Nov. 14, and took 92 days to complete the voyage to London. The shipment consisted of 100,000 bushels of wheat.

MEEKINS PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.  
Springfield, Mass.

## Spring Opening

Portraying for the new season individualities in appareling and dress accessories.

## Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Crystal Cloth Coats

Newly Featured at \$45.00

Such a coat occupies an indispensable place in every comfortable wardrobe. There is a richness and distinction about this crystal cloth which makes it appropriate even for dressy afternoon wear, and a serviceability that makes it equally useful for general wear. Shown in taupe, pink blue and tan, with charming patterned silk linings. Coats, Second Floor.

FORBES & WALLACE

## D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## New Sleeveless Coats

Smart and Useful

Made of fine quality Wool Jersey, in a splendid variety of smart styles and color combinations.

Exceptional Values at \$10 and \$12.50

## LA FOLLETTE'S WAR STAND CONDEMNED

Wisconsin Legislature, After All-Night Session, Passes Resolution Rebuking Senator—State Said to Be on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—After an eight-day battle the Wisconsin Assembly, by a vote of 53 to 32, passed a resolution on Wednesday to "condemn Senator Robert M. La Follette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's call," and who have failed to support the Government in the war. The resolution had already passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 3, so that Senator La Follette stands condemned by the representatives of Wisconsin by a vote of 79 to 36.

The passage of the resolution in the Assembly came after an all-night vigil in which the Assembly was under a call of the House, with the temper of the anti-La Follette men such that they would not lift the call until a vote had been obtained. Previous to that the delay which ran into days was due to the refusal of assemblymen who had gone home to return to Madison. The State Senate passed the \$1,000,000 bond issue bill to raise money to meet state needs due to war. The bonds will be paid for by a general tax. The attempt to pay for them by a tax on large incomes was defeated by the Governor.

All candidates for the senatorial primary are now in the State and are waging whirlwind campaigns. A campaign for city offices is also on. The Socialists, under Mayor Hoan's leadership, are making a strong effort to win on a platform which condemns the war and demands an immediate peace.

## CANADIAN MILITARY APPOINTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Maj.-Gen. John Hughes has been appointed commanding officer of military district No. 10. He succeeds Brigadier-General Rutan who has been officially notified of the new order by Ottawa. Major-General Hughes has been inspector-general of western forces. He is a brother of Sir Sam Hughes, the former Minister of Militia for Canada. Although Major-General Hughes kept a country store at Bowmanville, Ont., he has always taken an active interest in military affairs. He was appointed inspector-general of western forces on Nov. 30, 1915.

## LICENSING GROCERY TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—By a recent government order, on and after April 1 next, the wholesale grocery trade of Canada will be brought under the license system of the Canada Food Board. The trade will be divided into four classifications, and the license fees will range from \$10 to \$25. The order provides that no licensee shall deal in any food or food products for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price, restricting the supply, monopolizing or attempting to monopolize any such products.

## Albert Steiger Co.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## The Hats That Paris Favors

There are large hats and small hats—Turkish turbans, swaggar gendarme hats, toques and broad flowing turbans—in fact, shapes for every type of woman. You will enjoy a visit to our second floor Millinery Salon.

Models from \$10.00 Up

## The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

An Inviting Collection of

## Smart Spring Skirts

in a wonderful variety of distinctive novelty silks and wools—for street, sport, dress and all-around wear.

\$5.98 to \$25.00

## Haynes & Company

"Always Reliable"

346-348 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## CLOTHING

For Men and Boys

## Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.







## INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE — WOOL AGENT NAMED

ROCK ISLAND  
SURPLUS LARGER

This Fact Largely Due to Reduced Interest and Other Charges—Net Income Makes Record in 1917

BOSTON, Mass.—Notwithstanding an increase of more than \$2,796,000 in operating expenses and taxes in the final three months of 1917, compared with the corresponding period of 1916, Rock Island road's surplus after charges was about \$205,800 larger, chiefly because of reduced interest and other charges. In fact the net income applicable to dividends for the last quarter was the largest ever reported for any corresponding three months in the company's history.

The final balance of earnings for Rock Island common stock for the full year was somewhat larger than anticipated a few months ago. All things considered Rock Island came through 1917 with a pretty good showing to its credit. Compared with some of the eastern roads the final results attained appear fairly favorable. Of course the system experienced a very sharp increase in operating expenses as did roads in all parts of the country, but largely as a result of the record volume of gross business handled and the decrease in charges against income it showed a decrease of only \$551,044 in surplus after charges as compared with 1916. This represents a drop of only 6 per cent.

Gross earnings were the largest in the history of the company, reaching \$39,608,722, and representing an increase of \$8,719,593, or 10.7 per cent over 1916. Operating expenses jumped \$11,518,887 or more than 19 per cent and net after taxes showed a decrease of \$2,799,294, or 12.7 per cent.

The surplus after charges for the year was \$7,527,145. The full 7 per cent dividend on the preferred A stock and the full 6 per cent on the preferred B would call for a total of \$3,523,072. This would leave a balance of \$3,994,073 for the common stock, or about 5.3 per cent on the \$74,359,000 stock outstanding.

The Rock Island dividends were not initiated until December, the declaration being 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred A and 3 per cent on the preferred B. Although they were not payable until Jan. 14 they came out of 1917 earnings.

The following tabulation shows the surplus after charges for the final quarter of 1917 in comparison with previous years, also the final result for the full twelvemonth.

	Sur	Sur
	final quarter for year	final quarter for year
1917	\$3,291,221	\$7,527,145
1916	3,085,399	8,078,189
1915	1,192,266	2,286,289
1914	1,112,028	\$72,935
1913	1,010,176	2,532,904
1912	1,637,633	4,433,053

\*Deficit.

ECONOMY AS TO  
LUXURIES SEEN

Marked Reduction in Imports During 1917, Notwithstanding Higher Valuation Per Unit

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The people of the United States have indicated their willingness to economize by a marked reduction in the importation of luxuries. A compilation by the National City Bank shows that in many articles of luxury imported, the 1917 imports are from 20 per cent to 50 per cent less than in earlier years of the war, despite the fact that in most cases prices per unit of quality are higher than in earlier years.

The list of luxuries includes many articles of food, clothing and personal adornment, and the 1917 economies in most of these lines are apparent on a comparison of figures of imports of 1917 with 1916, 1915 and even 1914. Reduction in quantities imported has been so general as to indicate a growing disposition to minimize unnecessary expenditures in articles of the character brought into the country.

Diamonds, pearls, lace, plushes, ribbons, hats, bonnets, feathers, jewelry, glove leather, fruits, olives, olive oil, confectionery, cheese, macaroni and cream show a marked falling-off in 1917. Precious stones show a reduction of \$8,000,000 when compared with importations of last year; pearls alone more than \$6,000,000 reduction, diamonds, cut, but not set, a reduction of about \$4,000,000. Art works show a drop of about \$3,000,000, compared with 1916 and approximately \$4,000,000 compared with 1914.

Cotton laces imported in 1917 are nearly \$7,000,000 below those of 1916 and \$4,000,000 below those of 1914. In silk laces the value of imports of 1917 is only a little more than one-half that of 1916, silk plushes less than one-half that of 1914 and silk ribbons in 1917 only about 10 per cent of the 1915 imports. Hats and bonnets imported in 1917 are slightly less in value than in earlier years, despite higher prices, and this is true of jewelry, platinum, musical instruments, automobiles, glove leather, tanned goatskins and many other articles of this class. Feathers imported in 1917 amount to about \$2,000,000 in value, compared with more than \$5,000,000 in 1915 and more than \$6,000,000 in 1914, and in ostrich feathers alone imports of 1917 were less than \$500,000, compared with \$2,250,000 in 1915. Dressed furs and manufactures of fur show a decline but undressed fur an increase.

UNITED STATES  
FOREIGN TRADE

Exports to Europe Experience Falling Off in Seven Months, but Show Gains Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The geographical distribution of American exports in January and seven months show that trade with Europe has been decreasing somewhat, especially with the neutrals, but business with South America and Asia has been growing in value. Statistics follow:

	1918	1917
United Kingdom	\$167,082,000	\$216,982,000
France	105,984,000	88,325,000
Canada	50,346,000	58,924,000
Italy	41,931,000	28,428,000
Spain	32,242,000	15,148,000
Cuba	18,629,000	15,343,000
Australia & N. Z.	9,115,000	7,504,000
Mexico	7,580,000	5,168,000
Belgium	7,185,000	9,957,000
Brazil	6,372,000	4,949,000
Argentina	5,816,000	5,810,000
Chile	5,043,000	3,273,000
China	4,066,000	2,788,000
Netherlands	4,749,000	14,776,000
Denmark	4,055,000	5,475,000
Norway	3,130,000	7,933,000
Sweden	4,000,000	5,674,000
Russia in Asia	197,000	17,023,000

	1918	1917
Exports to Grand Divisions		
Europe	\$34,113,000	\$44,299,000
North America	385,996,000	90,209,000
Asia	43,765,000	44,098,000
South America	21,963,000	20,779,000
Oceania	13,908,000	10,319,000
Africa	5,537,000	4,124,000
Total	\$505,282,000	\$133,324,000

	1918	1917
United Kingdom	\$1,106,606,000	\$1,200,757,000
France	506,368,000	560,225,000
Canada	429,445,000	395,770,000
Italy	287,716,000	211,631,000
Japan	147,751,000	151,531,000
Cuba	130,984,000	110,234,000
Australia & N. Z.	49,010,000	52,508,000
Mexico	69,399,000	34,492,000
Belgium	13,150,000	20,664,000
Brazil	42,051,000	31,175,000
Argentina	72,619,000	47,336,000
Chile	38,498,000	23,742,000
China	23,908,000	15,671,000
Netherlands	43,665,000	76,599,000
Denmark	4,495,000	33,905,000
Norway	17,364,000	43,142,000
Sweden	2,780,000	33,055,000
Russia in Asia	24,358,000	72,314,000

Exports to Grand Divisions—

	1918	1917
Europe	\$2,171,528,000	\$2,550,182,000
North America	701,287,000	608,150,000
Asia	139,262,000	217,611,000
South America	198,591,000	143,340,000
Oceania	77,322,000	67,500,000
Africa	35,750,000	35,599,000
Total	\$3,447,983,000	\$3,615,345,000

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NEW YORK AIR  
BRAKE PROFITS

Although Large Last Year, Earnings Not Up to Expectations—Money for New Buildings

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Air Brake's report, showing net of \$18.94 a share before excess profits taxes, was not up to the expectations of most stockholders.

President Starbuck's statement, however, gives foundation for the belief that the year will prove merely a comparatively lean streak between two periods of exceptionally large earnings. As a matter of fact, earnings of \$18.94 a share would be considered good but for unfavorable comparison with 1916, when the company earned \$22.15. With the exception of 1916, last year's profits were the largest ever reported.

After dividends falling due through 1917 there was a decrease in the surplus account, dividends having totaled \$96,980 and the year's earnings \$1,893,825. These dividends were declared, however, in 1916, out of the profits of that year, and were not a charge against 1917 earnings, all of which had been carried to the surplus account.

The surplus account was further reduced by adjustments and by payments of \$1,090,351 income and munitions taxes against 1916 earnings, profit and loss surplus at the close of last year being \$6,480,829, compared with \$8,082,590 a year previous.

President Starbuck says the company has about completed the erection of four new buildings, but no increase in plant account is shown in the balance sheet. Air Brake also went to considerable expense in buying machinery to make large shells and gun carriages, which will reflect in this year's profits. This indicates the possibility that building operations may have been largely financed out of last year's earnings, which would partly account for the high operating ratio, 76.71 per cent, the highest since 1909.

Another reason for the high operating ratio is that the company completed its foreign munition contracts early last year, but with the United States entering the war both patriotism and good business dictated that plant and organization, although temporarily idle, be kept up to high standard and ready for American orders. This meant a big addition to overhead expenses, as the mass of this country's munition orders were not placed until late in the year.

All four new plant buildings will be in operation this month. Air Brake is expected to turn out its first lot of gun carriages within a few days, and munitions production will gradually increase for some time to come, with, it is hoped, gradually increasing profits.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Ref.	890	910
Buckeye	92	96
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97
Ohio Oil	334	338
Prairie Oil	467	473
South Penn. Oil	285	290
Prairie Pipe Line	246	270
Standard Oil, California	225	225
Indiana	620	640
Kentucky	325	325
New Jersey	535	540
New York	267	270
Union Tank Line	83	86

STEEL MAKING  
AT HIGHER COST

Smaller Producers Making Strong Demand for Higher Prices—Volume of Buying Outside of War Activities Is Small

The New York conference of iron and steel manufacturers on March 1, attended by about 75 representatives of the industry, brought out plainly the divergent interests of large and small producers, as affected by government prices, says the Iron Age. While the Steel Corporation and some of the larger independent companies would probably accept without complaint a continuance of present prices, smaller producers in several lines, notably plate, show advances in cost on which they contend strongly for higher government prices after March 31.

The increased cost of some large companies were as much as \$6 a ton between Dec. 31 and Jan. 31, and when account is taken of today's restricted scale of operations the increase since the announcement of government prices late in September is put in some cases as high as \$10 a ton.

For the Washington conference with the War Industries Board, which will probably be in the third week of March, various manufacturers are preparing individual statements showing the reduced profits of recent operation and the prospect of a very considerable falling off in 1918 from the results of 1917.

Consumers of iron and steel have thus far taken no steps to have their varied interests represented at Washington. There has been some agitation on behalf of northern users of southern pig irons for a reduction in such irons, so that they may be had at delivered prices comparing with those of northern irons.

What is increasingly commented on in the trade is the small volume of buying for uses having no connection with the war. Some forms of finished steel may become quite plentiful, and the question is raised whether in these the government maximum prices may not in time feel the effects of competitive selling.

Pig-iron production in February made a gain of about 5000 tons a day over the low rate of January. For the 28 days the total was 2,319,399 gross tons, or 82,835 tons a day, compared with 2,411,768 tons in January or 77,799 tons a day. The second half of February made up in part for the serious curtailment of output in the first 10 days of the month.

Twenty-seven furnaces blew in in February and 13 went out; thus the 324 furnaces active March 1 represent a net gain of 14. The estimate of active capacity March 1 is \$4,640 tons a day, but this is based largely on February performance, and good weather in March should show a considerable increase on this rate.

Some plate producers are proceeding on the belief that any change in prices will be upward. On any current orders, as distinguished from contracts, a proviso is made that unshipped parts of an order will be subject to any price change for the period after March 31. Governmental records give the country a plate capacity not far from 6,000,000 tons of 3-16 in. and thicker and indicate a surplus of plates for shipbuilding in two or three months.

With rail mills generally operating half on shell steel and half on rails, it is not surprising that deliveries now made are six months late. Two large rail producers have established a price of \$60 per ton, either Bessemer or open hearth, but have sold no large amounts at this level. It appears that there is all of 200,000 tons of bought-and-paid-for 67 1/2 lb. Russian rails still in this country, and government acquisition of these rails is now regarded likely.

BRANCH RAILROAD  
LINE IN DEMAND

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Protests are being forwarded to Washington by coal operators against the order of Director-General McAdoo ordering work on the extension of the Guyan Valley branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio stopped. The extension is 80 per cent completed and many mines have been opened along the right of way in anticipation.

The tonnage lost in the Guyan coal field because of car shortage during the week ended March 2 was 174,000. Director-General McAdoo has been informed that the average number of mine idle per day was 4824 and time lost by mine workers during the week aggregated 28,942 days. The actual loadings during the week were 188,700 tons.

JAPAN'S WHEAT  
CROP ABUNDANT

TOKYO, Japan.—The actual wheat harvest of 1917 in Japan has been excellent, according to a report by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce which is published by the Japan Advertiser. The prospect for 1918, too, is officially stated to be very good. The total result of last year's harvest is estimated at 6,786,207 koku (about 34,745,380 bushels) compared with 5,887,340 koku (about 30,143,201 bushels) in 1916, an increase of 17 per cent. This is the result of an increase in the wheat acreage, but it may also be, in the opinion of the Government, attributable to the excellent growth of plants in many prefectures.

INTERBOROUGH  
TRANSIT'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company makes this comparative report for January:

	1917	1916
Gross operating revenue	\$3,569,021	\$3,630,692
Net operating revenue	1,874,197	2,151,748
Income from operations	1,604,701	1,923,644
Gross income	1,646,526	1,963,808
Net income	1,236,241	1,526,348
Passengers car (rev)	67,903,617	69,554,809

The decrease in the January net earnings is due to the five days suspension of industrial operations, the heatless Mondays and the very severe weather during the entire month. Since the restoration of normal conditions there has been a resumption of former increases, the average gross increase for March being \$8,600 per day. Earnings for the period July 1 to Jan. 31 compare:

	1917	1916
Gross operating revenue	\$23,338,037	\$22,653,715
Net operating revenue	12,342,263	13,373,222
Income from operations	10,179,084	11,768,189
Gross income	10,481,850	12,071,097
Net income	4,260,578	5,196,829
Passengers car (rev)	442,557,019	435,732,507

FEBRUARY BOND  
SALES VOLUME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sales of bonds on the New York stock exchange in February totaled \$2,073,500, compared with \$103,198,500 in the previous month and \$74,215,500 in February, 1917. This was the largest amount sold in any February in the last 10 years except one, 1916, when the amount was \$2,491,000. The largest day's business was on Feb. 15, when \$7,700,000 par value changed hands. Preponderance of bonds traded on this day was the Liberty Loan second 4s, which became active on the strength of rumors that interest on the next Liberty Loan would be increased to 4 1/2 per cent, into which the existing issues could be converted.

Liberty Loan issues were most active during the month. In fact, transactions in these issues covered slightly more than one-half of the entire business, with total of \$4,769,000, of which second 4s involved sales aggregated to \$3,770,776. Operations of government loans followed in point of activity, with a total of \$20,112,000, of which Anglo-French 5s were in the lead with \$4,996,000.

WESTINGHOUSE  
BUSINESS BIG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has business already entered on its books of more than \$130,000,000, not including big machine gun work for the Government which will be done at plants of the New England Westinghouse Company. Of this total over 60 per cent, or about \$80,000,000, represents government work. Unfilled orders on hand will provide capacity operations of all Westinghouse plants, including the new unit at Essington, for more than a year.

The surplus for dividends for year ending March 31, after taxes will amount probably to between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 compared with \$18,079,889 a year ago. This earnings power is equivalent to between 17 1/2 per cent and 19 per cent on the total \$74,812,650 capital stock against 24.17 per cent a year ago. In other words, earnings this year after taxes will run about \$9 a share on Westinghouse stock compared with the 1917 figure of \$12.09. Par value of the shares is \$50 and current dividend rate is \$3.50 per annum.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	61	65
Amoskeag	111	114
Amoskeag	250	250
Bates	87 1/2	87 1/2
Brookline Mills	132	132
Chatham Mills	75	75
Columbus Mfg. Co.	107	107
Dartmouth Mfg.	214	214
Dwight	1050	1050
Everett	170	170
Farr Almon	150	150
Flint Mills	150	150
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	82 1/2	82 1/2
Hamilton Wooten	80	80
King Philip Mills	80	80
Lancaster Mills	85	85
Lavett Cotton Mills	163	163
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	114	118
Lincoln Mills	94	94
Lyman Mills	127 1/2	127 1/2
Manomet Mills	147 1/2	147 1/2
Mass. Cotton Mills	80	80
Mass. Mills in Ga.	91	91
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	55	55
Nashua	102 1/2	102 1/2
Nashua Mfg. Co.	800	825
Nauvoo	147 1/2	147 1/2
Nauvoo	111	111
Pacific	140	142 1/2
Pepperell	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	212 1/2	212 1/2
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	60	60
Sharp Mfg. Co.	75	80
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	98	102
Tremont & Suffolk	135	135
Union Mills	110	115
Wassutta Mills	110	115
West Point Mfg. Co.	135	135

	Bid	Asked
American Glue	215	215
Amoskeag	140	140
American Mfg. pfd.	82	85
Chapman Valve pfd.	100	102
Draper Corp.	113	116
Eastman Mfg. Co.	120	120
Hood Rubber	122	125
Hood Rubber pfd.	85	96
Plymouth Cordage	130	130
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	150

## NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead, spot, 7.45¢; 7.62 1/2¢; March 7.40¢; 7.50¢; April 7.40¢; 7.50¢; May 7.40¢; 7.50¢; June 7.40¢; 7.50¢; July 7.40¢; 7.50¢; August 7.40¢; 7.50¢; September 7.40¢; 7.50¢; October 7.40¢; 7.50¢; November 7.40¢; 7.50¢; December 7.40¢; 7.50¢.

## BAR SILVER PRICES



## MUSIC

## "Coq d'Or" Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Le Coq d'Or," Opera-Pantomime; Libretto by Blaisky, Music by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Dances by Fokine—Produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Pierre Monteux conducting. Scenic director, Willy Pogany; stage director, Adolph Bolm. Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of March 6, 1918. The cast:

Queen, Miss Gail and Mme. Barrientos Amela. Miss Smith and Miss Braslau King. Mr. Bolm and Mr. Didur General. Mr. Bartik and Mr. Ruydahl Astronomer. Mr. Bonfiglio and Mr. Diaz Prince. Mr. Hall and Mr. Audisio Knight. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Reschigian Cock's Voice. Mme. Sundellus

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Golden Cock" is fancy four times fanciful. In the first place, it is a whimsical ballet by the Russian poet, Pushkin; in the second place, it is a make-believe tragic opera by the Russian composer, Rimsky-Korsakoff; in the third place, it is a pantomimic travesty by the Russian ballet-master, Fokine; and lastly, it is a study in grotesque impersonation by the Russian buffoon of the dance, Mr. Bolm. It has gathered up, in the hundred years of time or somewhat less, that it has been in the course of its poetic, musical, choreographic and interpretative progress, about all that can be imagined to exist in the Russian temperament in the way of fantasy, mock-sentiment and caricature.

It started with the Nineteenth Century poet who wrote the story of the indolent king and the impudent cockerel, as a satire and a brief one, something to amuse a reader from one candle-snuffing to the next. It comes to completion with the Twentieth Century dancer who wears Dadon's crown and who goes to sleep under the crowing weather-vane, as a half evening of farce, something to make a full drama for people who luxuriate in late arrival at the opera.

The piece may be better in the adapted dance form, as Fokine a few years ago introduced it in western Europe, and as Mr. Bolm is now introducing it into the United States; or it may be better in the strict opera version, as it ordinarily exists in the repertory at Petrograd. That is a question to which, probably, Russians must find the answer. But whatever is said, the two important facts in the matter are, first, that Pushkin's poetic invention stands behind the libretto and the scenario, as it stands behind the dramatic parts of Moussorgsky's "Boris" and Tchaikovsky's "Onegin"; and second, that Rimsky-Korsakoff's musical invention stands behind the vocal and orchestral score.

As for the play, its plot is rather slight, even for half an evening's development. But plot there is, just the same; and characters there are, as well. The plot must issue with more dignity in the opera than it does in the dance adaptation, because in the opera the comic element is in all likelihood subordinated. Nevertheless, the general outlines of the action in the Fokine arrangement necessarily correspond with those of the original, since the libretto is sung by artists on the scene while it is mimed by artists in mid-stage.

Briefly, the play, as represented at the Metropolitan Opera House, shows in Act 1 a foolish monarch expecting counsel of sleep from a crowing bird, and getting, instead, a call to war; it shows in Act 2 a fairy queen budding forth, a flower on the battlefield; and it shows in Act 3 the cock pouncing on Tzar Dadon's head and putting an end to his silly reign.

In point of character, the piece has two figures of capital importance: the king and the fairy queen. The impersonation of the king by Mr. Bolm on Wednesday evening was brilliantly carried out in the mime's technique of burlesque stride, quick gesture and rigid pose. Polly, conceit and even pathos entered into the portrayal. The fairy queen took her image less from the dancer who represented her to the eye, than from Mme. Barrientos, who, seated among the garnet-robed group that framed the stage on the left side, sang the soprano lines. Her word was distinguished in all particulars, that is to say, in all vocal particulars; for she had no share in the action, except as she could indicate action by her singing.

Musically, the best showing of "Le Coq d'Or" is in the soprano rôle, which fills the greater part of the second act with flowing, expressive melody. Of next importance is the bass rôle, which was admirably sung by Mr. Didur from the right side of the scenic frame. Of third importance is the orchestration, which, though in the composer's best manner, shows few characteristics that are not found in his familiar symphonic works. The significant instrumental effects of the piece were faithfully brought out by the conductor, Mr. Monteux.

The scenery of the courtyard, designed by Mr. Pogany, is of an amusing picture-book order. That of the battlefield is remarkable chiefly for ingenious adjustments of the lighting.

Alice McDowell in Piano Recital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Alice McDowell in piano recital, Jordan Hall, evening of March 6, 1918. The program: Pastorale varié, Mozart; sonata, G minor, Schumann; Impromptu III, mazurka 45, 46, 10, Chopin; preludio, humoresque, Rachmaninoff; tango, Albeniz; danza española, Granados; preludio, rhapsodie, étude de concert, McDowell.

BOSTON, Mass., Alice McDowell shows to peculiar degree a reverence for the melodic line which is unfortunately rare among the younger artists of the piano. Whether the melody is hidden in arpeggios, is woven into runs or stands starkly by itself, she is sure to seize, hold and set it before her hearers with due appreciation of its dignity and value. This ability was the outstanding feature of her most refreshing program. It was evident in the Schumann sonata, in the McDowell concert étude and above all in the Rachmaninoff humoresque. It shone forth in the Chopin mazurkas, in the Mozart pastorale and in the Spanish dances. It pointed the performance and enhanced the evening.

This ability clearly to set forth the melody requires a deal of skill and understanding. It denotes a vivid feeling for rhythm and that exuberance of power which always betokens the artist. Therefore by her playing last night, Miss McDowell definitely established her position as well above the average in the manifestation of intelligence and capacity.

It was a pleasure to hear her fresh and eager skill surmount the difficulties of her program. The smoothness of her fingering, the vigor of her arm, and her incisive pedaling were shown most brilliantly in the Rachmaninoff humoresque, in which the melody hides away in little fluttering runs of obvious difficulty. The Spanish dances demanded and received a profound appreciation of rhythm. The Schumann sonata needed a poetic vein, and the player immediately dropped into one, perceiving and emphasizing the songful qualities.

It was not to be expected that the performance would be perfect, of course, and Miss McDowell will likely attain with more experience that quality of abandon which was missing in certain passages of the Schumann. As to Chopin, a tear oftener than not welled through his smile.

## BILL TO ABOLISH GERMAN IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Some stir was caused in the Provincial Legislature when Dr. Forbes Godfrey introduced a bill absolutely to eliminate the German language from Ontario.

The bill says that notwithstanding any previous act of the province, or any instrument of incorporation of any university or seminary of learning, or in the regulations of the department of education or the curriculum of studies for candidates for admission to a profession, the degrees and other diplomas shall be granted without reference to a student's standing in the study of the German language, and that after a certain date to be set, it shall be unlawful to place upon the course or curriculum for any degree or certificate, any book or other publication in the German language or to require that the language be learned or taught as part of a course of study.

No person, under the provisions, would be allowed to address public meetings, conduct church services, or speak at any meeting of a municipal or school council or corporation in German, and no minute books, records or documents of any kind would be permitted to be written or published in German.

A teacher in a public, separate or high school, university, private school or other place of learning would be prohibited from using the language in addressing pupils, and would not be allowed to advise a student to study or peruse any book or document written in German. Notices of any character or bylaws or regulations, if written in German, would be contrary to the act.

A penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$1000 is provided for persons who violate the law. Every action to be tried by a judge without a jury. If the offense is committed by a corporation and judgment is given against such corporation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might revoke, cancel and annul any letters patent, charter or instrument of incorporation issued in the Province of Ontario to such corporation.

TAXES BY INSTALLMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—City taxpayers will soon be given the right to pay their arrears of taxes by installments, instead of in a lump sum. The sub-committee of the Law Amendments Committee of the Provincial Legislature has approved an amendment to the city charter which now insists that any person in arrears for taxes must pay the entire amount due at one time. This provision has resulted in hundreds of persons losing their homes by means of the tax sales which are held annually. The proposed amendment will enable any person in arrears for taxes to the extent of one year's taxes to pay up in five installments, if the taxes are two years in arrears they may be paid in 10 installments, if they are three years in arrears they may be paid in 15 installments. The scheme of paying arrears of taxes by installments, being extended generally throughout the Province, wherever the same privilege is requested.

PROFITS OF CANADIAN FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Thousands of farmers in western Canada are selling their 1917 wheat for more than the total cost of their land, according to a statement made by local officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They also state that they did the same thing with their 1916 crops. Land at \$15 to \$20 per acre produced crops worth \$50 to \$100 per acre. Stock raising and hog and beef are equally profitable. Hogs and beef are fetching higher prices than ever before in the history of this country. There is still good land from \$11 to \$30 per acre. In the more remote districts homesteads may be had for the fling fee of \$10.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has authorized the sale and purchase, specifically for seed purposes, of beans and peas, whether home grown or imported, at prices in excess of the prices permitted by the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, but subject to compliance with the provisions of the Testing of Seeds Order, 1917.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Production and Supply of Oil

PORTLAND (ME.) EVENING EXPRESS—It will doubtless surprise many to learn that we are producing 18,000,000 barrels less oil each year than we consume, and that we are making up the deficit from the producers' reserves, which will hold out for at least five years more. Another surprising bit of information is that we cannot produce as much gasoline as we need with the present number of wells. The obvious remedy is to drill more wells. But the cost of drilling oil wells has largely increased of late, and capital is more shy of entering the oil fields than it once was—especially while the prevailing uncertainty regarding prices continues at Washington. Figures from the oil industry show that the percentage of return is slightly less now than it was three years ago upon the invested capital; hence there is less inducement to expansion in the oil fields now, in spite of the fact that the aviation war program alone, upon which we have entered, means a tremendously enlarged demand for gasoline. The oil situation fits in exactly with the conditions which have surrounded the framing of the revenue bill. It is all very well to talk about the conservation of wealth and about making war profits pay the cost of the war. But if no money is to be left to industry with which to make its necessary extensions, how is the war to be carried on, with its increasing demands for material?

## "Uncle Sam's" Singing Battalions

DESERET NEWS (Salt Lake City, Utah)—No feature of the training or pastime of the army camps of today is more deserving of praise and encouragement than the mass singing in which all the men are urged to take part. It is inspiring and helpful in every way—a singing army is always a contented army, always a courageous army and nearly always a victorious army. A conscript who has recently written a humorous human account of his experiences includes in his narrative a description of one memorable spectacle: A single figure thrown in bold relief by the golden yellow light of a big watch fire, beating time with his baton, and below him, clothing the slopes of the hill, 5000 men, his chorus, thundering forth across the starlit night, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." That chorus was wonderful; everything about it was wonderful. I have never heard a more stirring chorus, and as we raised our voices loud and clear, we were stirred to the highest pitch of patriotic fervor. "America" and "Dixie" and "Maryland" followed, and every one produced its own thrill. Never was there anything more stirring.

## M. THOMAS AND SOCIALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Minority section of the Federation de la Seine, to which M. Albert Thomas is attached, having called in question some of his recent speeches and proceedings, the matter was thrashed out at a general meeting of the Council. In the course of a vigorous defense M. Thomas said: "I claim the right to continue as a simple citizen the relations which I had for years as Minister with English ministers. In the future I shall not cease to demand the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine. Some doubt and confusion appears to have arisen on this point as the result of the reply we gave to the Dutch-Scandinavian questionnaire. Some people ask for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine before restitution is made, but my friends and myself believe that Alsace-Lorraine should be consulted after restitution has been made, under the aegis of a society of nations which will guarantee the sincerity of the operation. The right of France to Alsace-Lorraine is indisputable and complete on account of the crime perpetrated in 1871." The old question of the passports having once more come up for decision, and a delegate asking for strong action by the Socialists, M. Thomas answered that the duty of national defense took precedence of political struggles. Eventually the Council voted their confidence in M. Thomas, agreeing that when he was in London he had only expressed his own personal views and had not pledged the party.

## GRAIN SEED ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Estimates of the quantity of seed oats required between Winnipeg and Calgary have been raised from 600,000 to 1,000,000 bushels by the seed commissioner of the Federal Government. Orders are already booked for over 500,000 bushels. Five carloads of barley have been transferred here from Calgary and will be distributed in small lots for seed to farmers of the district. Farmers near the international boundary line who suffered from a crop failure last season are being aided by the federal and provincial governments, who will distribute about 100,000 bushels of oat seed in the southwest corner of the Province.

SITUATION OF WINNIPEG BAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A number of the local bakeries have discharged their expert employees, the master bakers declaring that owing to the Food Controller's regulations, the services of these men are no longer necessary. The discharged employees are planning to start a cooperative bakery. They claim that the proposed new price for war bread, viz. 7½ cents for a 16-ounce loaf is excessive. The union men here cite the success of the bakery operated by the Denver Bakery Workers Union, and relate how it saves the people of that city "one hundred thousand pennies a day."

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 613 FRANCIS STREET



## EDUCATIONAL

TRAINING COLLEGES  
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Position of This Branch of Education to Receive More Attention in Future, Mr. Fisher Says in Association Meeting

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Next to the lengthening of the period of school life, by adding to the number of years assigned to compulsory full-time instruction, and by providing part-time continuation classes also to be attended compulsorily during the day, the most important new educational departure in England will be a greatly increased and varied provision of the means for training teachers. Such provision is rendered necessary not only on account of an extension of the school period, but also with a view to diminishing the size of the present classes in elementary schools. The president of the Board of Education has intentionally postponed any full announcement of the measures he proposes to take to increase the teaching staff for the country until Parliament has sanctioned his general educational proposals, and he is enabled to see in what directions the chief increase has to be made. Perhaps, also, Mr. Fisher has shrewdly reckoned that if a general augmentation of teachers' salaries comes first into effect, the teacher's career will prove more attractive than at present.

Up to the present time the State has not concerned itself with the training of any teachers, except those that are to do their work in the public elementary schools. Beginning with grants to colleges sanctioned for this purpose by the various religious denominations, the Government has extended such subsidies to training institutions promoted by local education authorities, and a considerable number of teachers are now also trained at the various English universities. The position of the Board of Education in relation to teachers in public elementary schools has been gradually strengthened, not only by the visits of its inspectors to the schools themselves, but also by its close connection, both personal and financial, with these training institutions. As a natural consequence the whole body of such teachers have a feeling of unity that is not possessed by the staff of the secondary schools.

These preliminary explanations will give point to the following short account of the recent meeting of the Training Colleges Association. The president, Canon H. Wesley Dennis, being in the chair, a report was adopted showing that 448 members on the roll represented 86 residential and day colleges. In his address, the chairman warmly approved of the Education Bill, and noted with satisfaction the friendly relations between the association and the Board of Education. He pleaded for frank recognition on equal terms of all properly equipped training colleges, and for freedom of students to choose their colleges, advising them for their own sakes to go from home for their training.

Miss Allan raised the question of the position of training colleges in public opinion. From the Board of Education, local authorities, Parliament and teachers, they had not the recognition they should have. The colleges occupied a position of isolation in the educational system. She attributed the ignorance and indifference in part to want of a consistent policy on the part of the association, and proposed that examination of adverse criticisms should be followed by change of method in the business of the association.

Professor Raymont (former president) said that in regard to the department of the Board of Education concerned with the inspection of training colleges, there was nothing to complain of, but the great body of officials were indifferent or hostile. Local authorities, with the exception of those who had training colleges of their own, were ready to scrap training colleges in the interests of economy. Public men knew nothing about the colleges. Secondary teachers were hostile, universities were cold, and Mr. Fisher, in his great speech, while he referred to every class of state-aided institution, from universities to nursery schools, was absolutely silent about training colleges. It could not be because he had never heard of them, or thought them unimportant; it was to be suspected that it was because he did not know what to say about them.

The note of criticism which the last speaker struck in regard to the president of the Board of Education gave plausibility to Mr. Fisher's address to the association, which, however, was not delivered until the afternoon session. It was specially valuable for its comparison of the French normal schools with English institutions, and the earlier and more general part of the speech may be passed over for his more direct references to questions of training in the two countries. Mr. Fisher said that he need hardly remind his hearers that a considerable change had come over the problem of training colleges since they were established in England. Originally it was considered quite sufficient if the State provided elementary education for young children between the ages of 5 and 13, and accordingly training colleges were created in order to provide an army of teachers for elementary schools only. It was further part of the general theory that training colleges should equip intending teachers to cope with every subject in the curriculum of an elementary school.

The elementary teacher was to be an Admirable Crichton, and was not only to give instruction in the three R's, but in drawing, singing, history, Scripture and any subject that a child between the ages of 5 and 13 or 14 might require to learn.

He invited examination of this theory in the light of the Education Bill. In the first place, the Education Bill made it clear that the concern of the state was not henceforth to be limited to children of ages between 5 and 13 or 14, but that new types of schools or types of schools already known, but not widely diffused, were contemplated; nursery schools for ages 2 to 5, elementary schools, central schools of a higher class, or for more intensive training of elementary scholars, secondary schools, and part-time continuation schools, ranging over the ages henceforth, in the period of 16 years from infancy to the extreme term of adolescence. Different types of teachers and different extents of training would be required for the new types of schools. It was very important not only that training colleges should develop the training of their pupils on lines of special aptitude, but that local education authorities should give care to selection of teachers of special gifts and acquisitions.

He need not enlarge, he said, on the responsible work of training colleges; they were responsible for the training of teachers on whose efficiency the success of the national system of education depended, and it was not too much to say that no staff would be too good for a training college. They required the best men and best women to enter this branch of the educational service, and since one of the conditions of success in any institution was clear perception of what the institution could and could not do, it was desirable that training colleges and those who passed through them should clearly realize the elementary facts in relation to these institutions. The training college did not pretend and should not pretend to turn out a finished teacher. A finished teacher implied a finished character, a finished mind, and this was a product not of extreme youth, but of ripe experience. All the training colleges could do was to give pupils the means of putting a subject clearly before the student, and to show the right attitude and the deep meaning of the profession of teacher, that it was not the vulgar art of bread winning, but a great art of life. The best of success with which the training college fulfilled its high mission would be exactly measured by the stock of intellectual modesty possessed by the young men and young women it turned out. If the products of the training college were conceited and vain, then no matter what could be set on the other part of the account, he contended that the college failed. It followed that the student who left ought to be in a mood in which he desired to continue his course as a learner. The great secret of a good teacher was possession of a lively interest in two things—in the subject taught, and in the pupil being taught, but it was impossible to maintain a lively interest in the subject unless he were prepared to pursue the subject, and young people who thought that because they had obtained their certificates they were entitled to close the book and having no more interest for them would never make real teachers.

The normal schools of France provided an admirable three years' course of training for teachers designed for elementary school work. They were, as indeed was every part of the French scholastic system, far more closely and vigorously controlled by the central authority than the British temperaments would permit, and it was far more difficult for a teacher trained for elementary school work in France to pass into any other branch of the teaching profession, than it was in England. The system had the defects of a highly centralized system, but it also had great merits. The aim of the French elementary schools was conceived with great clarity and pursued with great force and intelligence. Elementary school teachers were regarded primarily as missionaries of the French language; it was their duty to uphold in every little village, the purity of that wonderful instrument of human expression, a precise, correct use of the language and a delicate perception of its literary beauties. So far as his experience went, French elementary schools succeeded in this part of their mission in a higher degree than did similar schools in England.

The French primary schools were regarded as missionaries of elementary conceptions of natural science for the great mass of the people, and his impression was that they achieved this part of their mission with signal success. Thirdly, they were regarded as missionaries of enlightened patriotism, and great stress was laid on the teaching of history in training colleges. The syllabus of instruction, so far as he could see, had clearly been drawn up by a masterly historian, for it laid stress on the fundamental points of international history upon which a teacher should dwell.

He felt that a great future lay before the training colleges of England. The field of education was about to be extended, and although it was rash to prophesy, he would hazard the prediction that for every one person who cared for education now, there would be ten 20 years hence. He realized that the war had brought many difficulties to training colleges; he sympathized with their serious injuries, the depletion of students who had gone to the war, and the loss of comfortable quarters appropriated to army use, yet he hoped and felt that a new era of enlarged utility would dawn upon them, and the next decade would witness a great development of education, in which training colleges

would steadily play their part. He hoped they would feel that they were organically related to every part of the educational system, that they would not follow an isolated existence, as perhaps they had in the past. He hoped that now this isolation had been broken down, teachers would mix freely with the social and intellectual life common to the educational world, and that they would be regarded as instruments of a great national purpose for which no sacrifice would be too great.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—University College, Dundee, is now following the lead of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews in the provision of residential accommodation for students taking the university courses. More than £2000 was recently subscribed locally for a women's hostel, and to this sum the Carnegie Trust has added £2500. For board and lodging the sum of £40 a year has been fixed. Even so small an amount as this is beyond the reach of some students; with further endowments, it would be possible to lower this rate or make special provision for young women unable to afford the full fee. It should be remembered that conditions have changed since the time, some 30 years ago, when the university session was only five months out of the 12, and when the rush to get through attendance at lectures and the necessary private study was so great that there was little opportunity of social recreation. It is remarkable how ready in these last decades British universities have shown themselves to learn from one another, English universities adapting to their own uses the strong points of Scottish universities and vice versa.

During the past half-year a good deal of attention has been directed to the need of improvement in technical instruction for the printing trade. The London Education Committee has adopted proposals for cooperation between the three main central institutions in London, namely St. Bride's, the Regent Street Polytechnic and the Borough Polytechnic, so as to develop their printing departments into one central school for printing. In addition the committee considered that there should be two subsidiary schools, one in the north of London and the other in the south. A meeting of those interested in the subject was subsequently held in the St. Bride's Foundation School, at which a resolution was passed on the motion of Lord Burnham, approving of the proposals of the London Education Committee and urging the Government to carry through legislation making attendance at technical schools during the day-time compulsory upon young people. The mover of the resolution said that there should be mutual cooperation between employers and employed. They wished to do away with the waste of ability of which Fleet Street offered so many examples.

In Edinburgh, apparently, much the same need is felt. At a meeting of the George Heriot Trust, it was reported that a deputation representing every class of the trade, had been received by the Heriot-Watt College committee in regard to technical classes for printing. It was urged by the deputation that steps should be taken for the immediate employment of such classes. Counselor Harrison, who submitted the report, said the college committee were in cordial sympathy with the deputation, the only difficulty being one of money.

A notable new departure has been made by the British Ministry of Food in providing for the continued education of the girl sorters and clerks upon its establishment. There are soon to be from 600 to 900 such employees, between the ages of 16 and 18, and their engagement is for a year or the duration of the war. On account of the many duties assigned to them, they are known as "sugar-candy girls." Applications for enrollment on the staff are being received through the Labor Exchanges on a form which not only makes clear the conditions of service, but also gives an undertaking that provision will be made for suitable instruction in various subjects. An acceptance of these educational advantages is made one of the conditions of enrollment. With a view to ascertaining the best lines upon which to work out schemes of instruction, the Ministry have issued to every applicant engaged a notice of the classes, mentioning the subjects proposed and recommending that parents or guardians shall be consulted before filling up a form which is enclosed. The subjects mentioned are the following: Arithmetic and accounts, business training and bookkeeping, civil service subjects, domestic subjects (defined as cooking, nursing, dress-making, and millinery), English (a general educational course), shorthand and typing (for selected applicants); with a possible course in secretarial training and languages for some who have had a good secondary education.

The form enclosed in this notice, to be filled up by a fixed date and handed by each girl to her supervisor, asks details of the school attended, place attained and date of leaving, and then asks three important questions: "When you were at school were there any subjects in which you were especially successful? What do you hope to do for a living when you leave your present employment? What subjects would you like to be taught in order to improve your present education?"

In the Cape Colony an important act is now in force, making attendance at school compulsory for all European children who have attained their seventh, but not their fifteenth year of age. It is also necessary that

any child under that age shall have passed the fifth standard before exemption from liability to attend can be claimed on the ground of occupation. The measure is known as the School Board (Further) Amending Ordinance, No. 7 of 1917, and it amends the School Board Act of 1905. Wherever local regulations have hitherto fixed 14 as the age limit, and the fourth standard as the condition of exemption, 15 becomes automatically the age limit and the fifth the exempting standard. Since, at present, higher education alone is under the control of the Union Government, this act does not apply to any parts of South Africa outside the Cape Province.

ACADEMIC TENURE  
AND FREEDOM ISSUE

Report of American Association of University Professors Is Notable for Defining and Linking These Fundamentals

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the American Association of University Professors, just issued, will be another landmark in the history of democratizing university and college administration in a land where during the last half of the Nineteenth Century it had taken on autocratic and oligarchical forms. The document covers the events of two years, and therefore is the supplement of the famous report of 1915, in which some fundamentals of the problem of academic freedom were discussed in a way that has considerably influenced the attitude of governing boards and official heads, and compelled from them some striking public utterances dealing with the same problem, as in recent deliveries by President Butler of Columbia, President Lowell of Harvard, and President McKeljohn of Amherst.

The report just issued first sets forth the method and the extent of the investigations which the association's responsible officials have carried on during the 24 months, a period unusually full of cases of seeming or real interference with freedom of speech, owing to the suspicions and tensions of the war.

Over 30 instances of alleged infringement of proper standards have been brought to the attention of the committee. The issues involved have been probed in a selected number of cases, for reasons of choice stated in the report. The fundamental idea seems to have been, not the individual injustice involved or the hope of rectifying it, but alteration of a bad institutional condition "marked by the rule of intolerance, or dishonesty, or ignorance, and creating of discomfort and unrest." Such efforts as have been made have been both corrective and constructive in their purpose.

The report emphasizes the fact that whereas in only one-third of the cases brought to the attention of the association has the issue of academic freedom been involved, in all of them, in one form or another, the problem of academic tenure has been disclosed. It is this issue that is the larger of the two; and when it is rightly settled, then freedom as a rule is adequately guarded. To secure fit academic tenure, there must first be rightly defined a correct way of procedure in testing the issues involved when a difference of opinion arises, for "the history of the safeguarding of individual liberties of whatever kind has been the history of the development of procedure."

What some of the ways and means of right procedure are, the association defines in its 1915 report. In this year's report a defense is put in the teacher as such, as a social factor in his work that is not asked for by men of other callings, or conceded to them; and it proceeds to point out the tendencies in denominationally controlled colleges and politically influenced state universities that militate against the security of position that a scholar and inspirer of youth should have. Distinct issue with and open dissent from the position of President Butler of Columbia University, in his latest official utterance, are taken by the committee. Fourteen professors of eminence in the best universities of the country sign the report.

A pendant, special report on "Academic Freedom in War Time," prepared by a special committee of three of which Professor Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University is chairman, is due to the new problems facing institutions of learning and teachers that actual participation of the United States in the war has created. Within the past four months at least six cases of dismissal for "disloyalty" have been registered. They have disclosed a variety of offenses and differing standards of judgment on the part of administrators. The problem that educational administrators, teachers and the public face is this, according to Professor Lovejoy and his associates, "of drawing the line of restriction so that no more injury shall be done to the permanent social interests that are affected than is plainly unavoidable in order to meet the critical situation created by the war." Coming to more practical phases of the situation, the committee inclines to favor the presumption that enforcement of any inhibitions on free speech or free writing by teachers should come from authorities of the State and not from officers of institutions of learning. If responsible public officials find no ground for action, then academic authorities need not.

It is admitted, however, that academic officials can legitimately deprive a professor of office who is convicted of disobedience to any statute

or executive order. Secondly, it is asserted that members of college or university faculties may be required to refrain from propaganda designed, or unmistakably tending, to cause others to resist or evade the compulsory service law or the regulations of the military authorities; and teachers refusing to conform, should be dismissed. Thirdly, the committee has no doubt but that professors who impede the Government's activities in the prosecution of the war, by dissuading other persons from rendering the nation-aid, deserve dismissal providing such deliberate purpose has been shown by conclusive evidence.

As for professors of enemy alien nationality, they should be put upon their parole to observe restrictions of speech and writing and avoidance of all hostile or offensive expressions concerning the United States and its Government. Breaking of this parole and failure to comply with the restrictions should bring dismissal, but not otherwise.

Having made its thought clear on this phase of the controversy, the committee proceeds to say that there is no justification for those citizens or academic administrators "who seek to suppress all public discussion concerning the objects of the war; the terms of peace, and the military policy of the Government"; and who "would silence all criticism of the methods of administrative or military officials," and "attempt to carry out this program of repression by extra-legal methods of intimidation or coercion." The committee denies that any emergency exists "which makes it necessary or desirable that the nation's general policy in one of the most pregnant moments in its history should be determined without general consideration and discussion, or that minorities should be deprived of all right to influence the policy by laying their arguments and opinions before their fellow citizens."

## AMERICAN NOTES

Yale University has officially and formally pioneered the way in formulating a definite body of rules governing war-time award of degrees, and defining the status of her undergraduates now in the service who may seek completion of their courses when peace comes.

Statistics presented at the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association last week, submitted by a committee of 100, appointed by the Bureau of Education, show that there are 13,000,000 persons in the United States of alien birth, millions of whom do not speak English. The special committee cooperating with the department of superintendence already has drafted two bills for proposed enactment by state legislatures, which will provide for uniform action throughout the country in an educational campaign to alter such conditions; and the National Education Association in all its departments is planning to make this issue the most fundamental of all those with which it will grapple henceforth.

Reports from many of the leading universities and colleges indicate that the percentage of students who cannot maintain normal standards of scholarship is increasing. Students are "flunking" in the examinations to a degree that is disturbing. Explanations assign the record, not to any falling off in the quality of instruction, although it is true that many faculties are lacking some of their ablest professors, who are now enlisted in government service, and not to any diminution in the quality of the student body. The cause in many cases is attributed to inability of the student to concentrate on study at a time when his or her thought is on a new world in the making and on a conflict between radically different standards of civilization and social ideals.

Nevertheless, the United States Commissioner of Education, echoing the President and the National Council of Defense, is reiterating the conviction that enrollment and standards of education must be kept normal, and that "no student should leave college but to fill a position that cannot be taken by another, or unless definitely called by his country." He says that the time may come when "one thousand at the front."

The gift of \$1,000,000 to McGill University in Montreal by the Carnegie Foundation is a substantial recognition by the trustees who are citizens of the United States of the rank that institution has among the higher institutions of learning on the North American continent and of the part its alumni, undergraduates and faculty are playing in the war. It will not displease Mr. Carnegie, who knows how much McGill owes to Scottish founders and patrons for whom Canada has spelled "opportunity."

New York City's far from serene situation, educationally considered, is complicated, so far as its public school system is concerned, by the problem of choice of a successor to Superintendent Maxwell. Shall he be a New Yorker, or be drawn from some other city? Will he best meet the crucial demands of the unprecedented situation, if fully aware of all the ins and outs of the factional contests of the past decade, or if comparatively ignorant of them and free from any entangling alliances with the groups and the persons who have created the tangle? The answer of the Public Education Society of the city to these questions is unequivocal. It calls for selection of the ablest school administrator of the country, whatever his origin and his present place of residence may be, so that the "world's greatest educational opportunity" may be met in a

PORTO RICO TERM  
OF SCHOOL LONGER

Insular Legislation Ordains That Year Shall Extend for Ten Months, With Two Terms

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Poets and tourists who like to picture tropical countries as dreamy afternoon lands where people forget work will find it difficult to adjust the program of the Department of Education for the school year 1918-19 to their belief. An act of the Insular Legislature in its last session provides for a 10 months' school year, to be divided into two terms of five months each—consequently the schools will be open Aug. 5 and close for the summer vacation in the latter part of May.

Before the passage of this law, the length of the school year was fixed at a minimum of eight and a maximum of 10 months—the amount of the annual appropriation determining the exact number of months. The schools as a rule opened about the middle of September and closed about June 20. The new law in prescribing two terms of five months each makes an early opening necessary in order that the usual Christmas recess may come at the end of the first term.

Beginning school in August will of course mean for the American teachers who go north a much shorter time at home. It would ordinarily mean increased difficulty in securing the services of the teachers from the United States, who would scarcely relish the idea of beginning work in the tropics in a summer month. This phase of the question needs little consideration as far as the coming school year is concerned, for the demand for teachers in every State in the Union to take the place of those who have been called to the colors will be so great that Porto Rico will suffer.

The aspect of the new law which teachers naturally find commendable is the added month's salary check, for they have always found nine months of wages and 12 of expense a serious problem.

A 10 months' school year has been tried in various parts of the country, but as yet it has not met with general favor. Here in Porto Rico, where the school is struggling with the language problem, an added month would mean a step toward the solution. Last year the department tried the experiment of opening the schools in coffee districts a month earlier than in other parts of the island in order that a recess might be taken during the coffee-picking season, when most of the pupils are needed for work in the fields. It was not successful, however, the attendance being very low. The total appropriation for the Department of Education for the coming school year is \$1,707,960; of this the appropriation for the University of Porto Rico is \$89,921.

BOSTON VOCATIONAL  
WORK AND THE ARMY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The School Board of Boston at its latest meeting authorized hearty cooperation of principals and teachers with the Federal Government's plan to provide intensive and special training of picked men of the second selective army. To this end the Boys' Trade School and the Mechanic Arts High School will be used, for their equipment of apparatus and teachers best suits the desired end. From April 1 to the close of the school year as many of the picked men as can be accommodated along with the regular body of pupils will be taught and trained.

As soon as the school year closes, the entire "plants" will be utilized, the Trade School alone then serving not less than 600 men. All expense connected with the enterprise will be borne by the nation, whether in payment of salaries, purchase of apparatus and equipment, construction of any additional buildings, erection of barracks for housing men and their maintenance. What Boston is to provide is the "plants," competent administrators and teachers, and institutions already adjusted to a vocational theory of education.

Similar units with similar traditions and with similar duties will be set up by the National Government at Franklin Union and Wentworth Institute; and the city consequently bids fair this summer to be one of the most interesting educational experimental stations of the country with several thousand persons over 21 years of age busy fitting themselves to fight for "the cause," not in the trenches but in shipyards, aviation field hangars and factories manufacturing implements of war. The choice of Boston for the work was natural in view of her "preparedness" and the personal knowledge of her school conditions which the men directly charged with this task of vocational training happened to have, owing to their present or former residence in Boston.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Fear of Fear

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWTHORNE speaks thus of fear: "Stupefied by the dim, thick, stifling atmosphere of dread which . . . obliterated all definiteness of thought." Could there be a more exact pronouncement upon the effect of fear. And it is just because all people know this to be its effect that they are afraid of being afraid. Afraid that perhaps in a time of great danger they may be stupefied by this dim, thick, stifling atmosphere and not be able to think clearly. Indeed to many it is not the thought of misfortune or death that fills them with fear but the fear of being afraid.

Christian Science does not fail a man in any emergency, for it can meet this form of fear as it meets every other form of in-harmony. It reiterates the injunction "Fear not," which rings out all through the Bible, and it shows just what fear is and how to overcome it. These words from the first chapter of Joshua should ever be remembered: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest," as also the wonderful promise in the forty-third chapter of Isaiah: "Fear not: for I have redeemed thee. I have called thee by thy name, thou art mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour." And Jesus often said, "Fear not," and straightway removed the cause for fear.

Today Christian Science says, "Fear

not," and as we learn to "fear not" we lose the fear that in any time of stress we shall be blindly afraid. If one can reach a spring of lovely clear water one is not afraid of being thirsty. If one is out of doors and in pure air one is not afraid of suffocation—and so if a man understands somewhat of Christian Science he is not afraid that he will not have sufficient of that which overcomes fear, for he knows that infinite power is present to draw upon—infinite Love present to rely upon, and infinite Life present in which to dwell.

What is fear? The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, defines it thus on page 586: "Fear, Heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance; error; desire; caution." Has one of these things Principle at the back of it? Are they spiritual? No! Are they then qualities of Principle, of Mind? No, and we read on page 335 of Science and Health, "Mind is the divine Principle, Love, and can produce nothing unlike the eternal Father-Mother, God. Reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal. Nothing unspiritual can be real, harmonious, or eternal." If, then, fear does not exist in Mind, or Principle, it does not exist at all as reality—it is simply a false belief due to false conclusions and can be cast out and replaced by act, just as the statement that twice two make five can be replaced by the true statement that twice two make four. This is simply because the latter is true and probable.

What then is the fact that will replace fear? The Bible tells us that "there is no fear in love," that "perfect love casteth out fear." Now the

fact is that Love is God and God is Love, always present, the only power of the universe, eternally operating Principle, maintaining its idea—man. Fear cannot for one second touch the man who knows this and the sickening fear of being afraid, of being a coward will vanish each time this is realized. Love is God, and man is God's image or idea, in other words, man manifests the Love which is God. This fact clearly seen shows the paramount importance of manifesting a true sense of love here and now. Jesus manifested the true spiritual sense of love to humanity and this won him the title of the Christ. He healed the sick, he reformed the sinner, he raised the dead, he loved mankind enough to rebuke them, he fearlessly uncovered to them the faults that were keeping them in ignorance of their true spiritual being. His love never faltered, and because it was not based on a material sense of love, it did not lessen when he wished to save turned upon him and crucified him. He prayed "Father forgive them; for they know not what they do."

Perhaps, in that unparalleled struggle in Gethsemane, the fear of being afraid came to Christ Jesus to tempt him. If this was so it was overcome. The sweat of agony brought the angel of consolation—the strong understanding of Truth that God would enable him to finish his work gloriously and to find his way out of the flesh, out of material belief, into the spiritual sense of being which is man. Many a lesson may be learned today from the trenches, unselfishness, simple heroism, the willingness to lay down all of earth for the sake of blessing humanity. How often has fear been overcome, there, and how often has courage, a high and holy courage born of a high ideal, rallied the fearful and stemmed the tide of hate. This is Christianity, though maybe it has never been called so there, and the knowledge of its power, the power of good over evil, the consciousness that it is the recognition of God, would make it Christian Science, crowned with omnipotence able to overcome fear, sin and death.

Let it be remembered that Christian Science destroys fear by teaching men the omnipotence of Principle, of good—in other words that there is nothing to be afraid of since all space is filled with good. Christian Science teaches us to love good so that we may grow into an understanding of it, that we, through practice of it, may overcome every phase of evil. This good, the goal of every man's ambition, his heart's desire, is God.

## Daffodils

Fathered by March, the daffodils are here. First, all the air grew keen with yesterday. And once a thrush from out some hollow gray On a field's edge, where whitening stalks made cheer Fluted the last unto the budding year; Now, that the wind lets loose the orchard spray Plum bloom and peach bloom down the dripping way. Their punctual gold through the wet blades they rear. Oh, fleet and sweet! A light to all that pass Below in the crowded yard, close on the street. Long-stemmed, one flame behind the palings bare. The whole of April in a tuft of grass. Scarce here, soon will it be—oh, sweet and fleet!—Gone like a snatch of song upon the stair.

—Lizette Woodward Reese.

## Snow or Snowdrops?

Is it snow or snowdrops' shimmer With a faint aerial glimmer,— Spring or winter, which did pass? For the sky is dim and tender With the evanescent light. And the fading fields are white. White with snow or snowdrops, under The fair frostling stars of night.

Little robin, softly, cheerily Piping on yon wintry bough. Why have all the fields that peerly Irrescence, knowest thou? Did old Winter, grim and hoary, Aim a parting dart at Spring As she fled on azure wing, Or did she with rainbow glory In his face her snowdrops fling?

—Mathilde Blind.

## Norwegian Dances

The remoteness of Norway has not only impressed a peculiar local color on its native music and costume, but has also helped to preserve its primitive character. Old-fashioned musical instruments, dances, and tunes, which used to be practiced in other European places, found their last refuge in the North, which preserved them, somewhat altered by the imprint of its own peculiar stamp. In a region like Telemarken there are places where an old custom prescribes that the same song must not be sung in the dance rooms more than once a year.

In Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world, it is possible to chance on a dance where the music is vocal instead of instrumental, the dancers attentive and responsive to the words as they are sung. At weddings, indeed, the first dances are sung to psalm tunes, and the preacher in his vestments takes part in them. Usually, however, the dances are too lively for vocal music, and the fiddle is brought into play.

The most popular of the folk dances in the mountainous regions of Norway are the springdances, polska, and the halling. Of each of these there are admirable specimens among Grieg's works, partly borrowed, partly original, while some have been arranged for pianoforte by Kjerulf, Lindemann, and others. The springdances, so called to distinguish it from the ganger, or walking dance, is in three-four measure, the halling in two-four. The springdances are characterized by a striking combination of binary and ternary rhythms, and a progressive animation very interesting to the hearer.—M. A. Wyllie.

## In Proportion

In proportion to the nobleness of the power, is the guilt of its use for purposes vain or vile.—Ruskin.

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Written in March

(While resting on the bridge at the foot of Brother's Water)

The cock is crowing,  
The stream is flowing,  
The small birds twitter,  
The lake doth glitter,  
The green field sleeps in the sun:  
The oldest and youngest  
Are at work with the strongest:  
The cattle are grazing,  
Their heads never raising;  
There are forty feeding like one! . . .  
The plowboy is whooping—anon—anon:  
There's joy in the mountains;  
There's life in the fountains:  
Small clouds are sailing,  
Blue sky prevailing;  
The rain is over and gone!

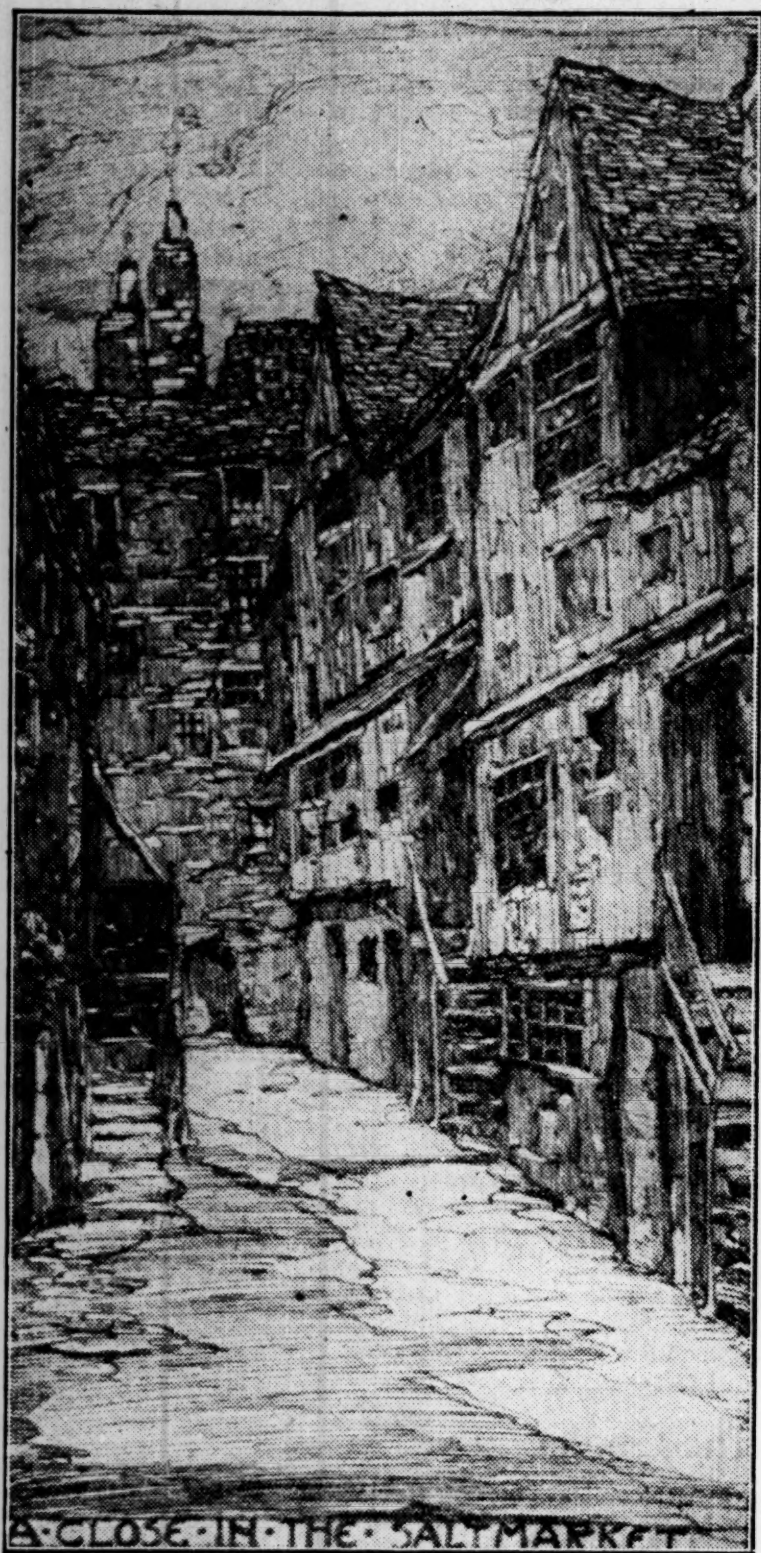
—Wordsworth.

## An Inn in Mongolia

"The inn was a typical northern inn, such as became familiar to us," writes Olive Gilbreath in "Asia." "On three sides of the courtyard, animals were feeding in open mud stalls, as they fed in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago. On the fourth side, men's quarters were scarcely different from those of the animals, except in being closed. Our camp beds had been put up in the inn yard, and we ate our evening meal under a thatched eave. Wool caravans had driven in and stood bulky blotting the dusk, pointing toward the gateway for a start in the first white dawn.

"Chinese interiors are the finest Rembrandts in the world, and this inn was a particularly mellow, ingratiating study. From the open door of the Chinese stove streamed a ruddy light, which threw into deep shadow the broad kang where men sat or squatted. . . . Our carter had joined the troop about the flickering candles, and in the yellow light their faces shone out like old portraits—strong, simple, oriental. A saisen player began his plaintive note, and from the inn door poured a steady babble of voices. On every side the plain swept menacingly in from the horizon, threatening to blot out the one infinitesimal point of life daring to violate its solitude. But still the note of the saisen player sounded, and above the walls of the compound shone the deep oriental stars. It was a vagabond's night.

"Our cots had been made up in the courtyard; consequently we opened our eyes with the dawn. The wool caravans had already disappeared; we saw them, soft blurs in the half light, descending the road toward China which we had climbed the evening before. We paid our inn bill—fourteen tungzes (about ten cents) for five travelers, two servants, three carter, two horses, two mules, and the donkey—and we were off again into Mongolia."



By Jessie M. King; reproduced by permission

## A Close in the Saltmarket, Glasgow

In early times before Glasgow's fame was known in the world of trade, the inhabitants resorted to fishing as a means of livelihood. Near the lower end of Stockwell Street stood a number of fishermen's huts known as the Fishergate. The curing of salmon and herrings about the middle of the fifteenth century served to propagate a trade which found a market first in France and later in Holland. Cargoes of salt were brought back in payment, and sold by merchants in the Saltmarket.

Most of this picturesque old Glasgow has now given place to more convenient if more prosaic modern buildings, but a few of the quaint old buildings are still to be seen. To most people the Saltmarket is chiefly famous as the home of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, "a careful man, as is well known," as he says himself, "and industrious, as the hale town can testify; and I can win my crowns, and keep my crowns, and count my crowns, w' anybody in the Saltmarket, or it may be in the Galwegian. And I'm a prudent man, as my father the deacon was before me." Thus does the good baillie describe himself in the pages of "Rob Roy," and a punctual man, he might have added, for his first greeting to Mr. Osbaldistone, on the latter's arrival to dinner, was: "What made ye sae late?"

It is chappit ane the best feck o' five minutes bygone. Mattie has been twice at the door w' the dinner, and weel for you it was a tups' head, for that canna suffer by delay. After dinner the conversation turns on "the opening which the Union had afforded to trade between Glasgow and the British colonies in America and the West Indies, and on the facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up sortable cargoes for that market. Mr. Jarvie answered some objection which Owen made on the difficulty of sorting a cargo for America, without buying from England, with vehemence and volubility.

"Na, na, sir, we stand on our ain bottom; we pickle in our ain pocket. We hae our Stirling serges, Musselburgh stuffs, Aberdeen hose, Edinburgh shalloons, and the like, for our woolsen or worsted goods; and we hae linens of a' kinds better and cheaper than you hae in Lunnon itself, and we can buy your north of England wares, as Manchester wares, Sheffield wares, and Newcastle earthenware, as cheap as you can at Liverpool. And we are making a fair spell at cottons and muslins. Na, na! let every herring hing by its ain head, and every sheep by its ain shank, and ye'll find, sir, us Glasgow folk no sae far ahint, but what we may follow."

## Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line

Once git a smell o' musk into a draw,  
An' it clings hold like precedents in law;  
Your gra'ma'am put it there,—when,  
Goodness knows,—

To jes' this-worldify her Sunday-clo'es;  
But the old chist wun't sarve her  
grason's wife,  
(For, 'thout new funnitoor, wut good  
in life?)

An' so ole clawfoot, from the pre-cinks  
dread  
O' the spare chamber, slinks into the  
shed.

Where, dim with dust, it fust or last  
subsides  
To holdin' seeds an' fifty things be-sides;

But better days stick fast in heart an'  
husk,  
An' all you keep in't gits a scent o'  
musk.

Jes' so with poets: wot they've airly  
read  
Gits kind o' worked into their heart  
an' head.

So's 't they can't seem to write but  
jest on sheers  
With furrin countries or played-out  
ideers.

Nor hev a feelin', ef it doesn't smack  
O' wut some critter chose to feel 'way  
back;

This makes 'em talk o' daisies, larks,  
an' things,  
Ez though we'd nothin' her'e that  
blo's an' sings,—

(Why, I'd give more for one live bob-  
olink  
Than a square mile o' larks in print-  
er's ink.)

This makes 'em think our fust o' May  
is May,  
Which 't ain't, for all the almanicks  
can say. . . .

I, country-born an' bred, know where  
to find  
Some blooms that make the season fit  
the mind.

An' seem to match the doubtin' blue-  
bird's notes,—

Half-vent'rin' liverworts in furry  
coats,  
Bloodroots, whose rolled-up leaves ef  
you oncurel,  
Each on 'em's cradle to a baby  
pearl,—

But these are jes' Spring's pick-  
els; . . .  
For half our May's so awfully like  
May n't.

'T would rile a Shaker or an evrige  
saint;  
Though I own up I like our back'ard  
springs

Thet kind o' haggle with their greens  
an' things,  
An' when you 'most give up, 'thout  
more words

Toss the fields full o' blossoms, leaves,  
an' birds;  
Thet's Northon natur', slow an' apt  
to doubt,

But when it does git stirred, ther's no  
gin out!

. . . Things lag behind,  
Till some fine mornin' Spring makes  
up her mind. . . .

An' gives one leap from Aperi into  
June:  
Then all comes crowdin' in; afore  
you think,

Young oak-leaves mist the side-hill  
woods with pink;  
The catbird in the laylock bush is  
loud;

The orchards turn to heaps o' rosy  
cloud;  
Red-cedars blossom tu, though few  
folks know it.

An' all look dip in sunshine like a  
poet; . . .  
Nuff sed, June's bridesman, poet o'  
the year.

Gladness on wings, the bobolink is  
here,  
Half-hin in tip-top apple-blossoms  
he swings

Or climbs against the breeze with  
quiverin' wings.  
Or, givin' way to 't in a mock despair,  
Runs, down a brook o' laughter, thru'  
the air.

—James Russell Lowell.

## Mr. Pickwick Meets Peter Magnus

"Hello! here's the governor, the size of life."

As Mr. Weller spoke, Mr. Pickwick dismounted from a cab, and entered the yard.

"Fine mornin', sir," said Mr. Weller senior.

"Beautiful indeed," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Beautiful indeed," echoed a red-haired man with an inquisitive nose and blue spectacles, who had unpacked himself from a cab at the same moment as Mr. Pickwick. "Going to Ipswich, sir?"

"I am," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Extraordinary coincidence. So am I."

Mr. Pickwick bowed.

"Going outside?" said the red-haired man.

Mr. Pickwick bowed again.

"Bless my soul, how remarkable—I am going outside, too," said the red-haired man: "we are positively going together." And the red-haired man, who was an important-looking, sharp-nosed, mysterious-looking personage, with a bird-like habit of giving his head a jerk every time he said anything, smiled as if he had made one of the strangest discoveries that ever fell to the lot of human wisdom.

"I am happy in the prospect of your company, sir," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Ah," said the new-comer, "it's a good thing for both of us, isn't it? Company, you see—company is—it's a very different thing from solitude—ain't it?"

"There's no denying that 'ere," said Mr. Weller, joining in the conversation, with an affable smile. "That's what I call a self-evident proposition, as the dog-meat man said, when the housemaid told him he wasn't a gentleman."

"Ah," said the red-haired man, surveying Mr. Weller from head to foot with a supercilious look. "Friend of yours, sir?"

"Not exactly a friend," replied Mr. Pickwick in a low tone. "The fact is, he is my servant, but I allow him to take a good many liberties; for, between ourselves, I flatter myself he is an original, and I am rather proud of him."

"Ah," said the red-haired man, "that, you see, is a matter of taste. I am not fond of anything original; I don't like it; don't see the necessity for it. What's your name, sir?"

"Here is my card, sir," replied Mr. Pickwick, much amused by the abruptness of the question, and the singular manner of the stranger.

"Ah," said the red-haired man, placing the card in his pocketbook. "Pickwick; very good. I like to know a man's name. It saves so much trouble. That's my card, sir, Magnus, you will perceive, sir—Magnus is my name. It's a rather good name, I think, sir."

"A very good name, indeed," said Mr. Pickwick, wholly unable to repress a smile.

"Yes, I think it is," resumed Mr. Magnus.

"There's a good name before me, sir; you will observe. Permit me, sir—if you hold your card a little slanting, this way, you catch the light upon the up-stroke. There—Peter Magnus—sounds well, I think, sir."

"Very," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Curious circumstance about those initials, sir," said Mr. Magnus.

"You will observe—P. M.—post meridian. In hasty notes to intimate acquaintances, I sometimes sign myself 'At-noon.' It amuses my friends very much, Mr. Pickwick."

"It is calculated to afford them the

highest gratification, I should conceive," said Mr. Pickwick, rather envying the ease with which Mr. Magnus' friends were entertained.

"Now, gen'l'm'n," said the hostler, "coach is ready, if you please."

"Is all my luggage in?" inquired Mr. Magnus.

"All right, sir."

"Is the red bag in?"

"All right, sir."

"And the striped bag?"

"Pore boot, sir."

"And the brown-paper parcel?"

"Under the seat, sir."

"And the leather hat-box?"

"They're all in, sir."

"Now, will you get up?" said Mr. Pickwick.

"Excuse me," replied Magnus, standing on the wheel. "Excuse me, Mr. Pickwick. I cannot consent to get up, in this state of uncertainty. I am quite satisfied from that man's manner, that that leather hat-box is not in."

The solemn protestations of the hostler being wholly unavailing, the leather hat-box was obliged to be raked up from the lowest depth of the boot, to satisfy him that it had been safely packed; and after he had been assured on this head, he felt a solemn presentiment, first, that the red bag was mislaid, and next that the striped bag had been stolen, and then that the brown-paper parcel "had come untied."

At length when he had received ocular demonstration of the groundless nature of each and every one of these suspicions, he consented to climb up to the roof of the coach, observing that now he had taken everything off his mind, he felt quite comfortable and happy.

"You're given to nervousness, ain't you, sir?" inquired Mr. Weller senior,

eyeing the stranger askance, as he mounted to his place.

"Yes; I always am rather, about these little matters," said the stranger, "but I am all right now—quite right."

"Well, that's a blessing!" said Mr. Weller. "Sammy, help your master up to the box: 'Other leg, sir, that's it; give us your hand, sir. Up with you. You was a lighter weight when you was a boy, sir."

"True enough, that, Mr. Weller," said the breathless Mr. Pickwick, good-humoredly, as he took his seat on the box beside him.

"Jump up in front, Sammy," said Mr. Weller. "Now Villam, run 'em out. Take care o' the archway, gen'l'm'n. Heads, as the pie-man says. That'll do. Villam. Let 'em alone. And away went the coach up Whitechapel, to the admiration of the whole population of that pretty densely populated quarter."

"Not a very nice neighborhood this, sir," said Sam, with a touch of the hat, which always preceded his entering into conversation with his master.

"It is not indeed, Sam," replied Mr. Pickwick, surveying the crowded and filthy street through which they were passing.

"It's a very remarkable circumstance, sir," said Sam, "that poverty and oysters seems to go together."

"I don't understand you, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.

"What I mean, sir," said Sam, "is, that the poorer a place is, the greater call there seems to be for oysters. Look here, sir; here's a oyster stall set up every half-dozen houses. The street's lined with 'em. Blessed if I don't think that ven a man's very poor, he rushes out of his lodgings, and eats oysters in regular desperation."

"To be sure he does," said Mr. Wel-

ler senior; "and it's just the same with pickled salmon!"

"Those are two very remarkable facts, which never occurred to me before," said Mr. Pickwick. "The very first place we stop at, I'll make a note of them."

By this time they had reached the turnpike at Mile End; a profound silence prevailed until they had got two or three miles further on, when Mr. Weller senior, turning suddenly to Mr. Pickwick, said:

"Very queer life is a pike-keeper's, sir."

"A what?" said Mr. Pickwick.

"A pike-keeper."

"What do you mean by a pike-keeper?" inquired Mr. Peter Magnus.

"The old 'un means a turnpike keeper, gen'l'm'n," observed Mr. Samuel Weller, in explanation.

"Oh," said Mr. Pickwick. "I see. Yes; very curious life. Very uncomfortable."

"They're all on 'em men as has met with some disappointment in life," said Mr. Weller senior.

"Ay, ay," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Yes. Consequence of vich, they retires from the world, and shuts themselves up in pikes; partly with the view of being solitary, and partly to renege themselves on mankind, by takin' tolls."

"Dear me," said Mr. Pickwick, "I never knew that before."

"Fact, sir," said Mr. Weller; "if they was gen'l'm'n you'd call 'em misanthropes, but as it is, they only takes to pike-keepin'."

With such conversation, possessing the inestimable charm of blending amusement with instruction, did Mr. Weller beguile the tediousness of the journey, during the greater part of the day.—Dickens.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### A Great Irishman

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the news of the passing away of Mr. Redmond comes the news of a new Sinn Fein outbreak in Ireland. The latter may be nothing more than a riot, it may not even be of sufficient importance to be dignified with that term. But the fact that the report of it was possible is a commentary on the ever charged incapability of the Celtic Irish to stand by one another. Mr. Redmond's whole life was given without stint to the Irish cause. And yet the story of his life struggle is the story of that of so many Irishmen before him. Three times, in his career, it seemed as if the Irish question had been disposed of, and three times those sinister and occult influences which dominate Irish politics, caused the flame of the struggle to leap even higher than before.

The first of these occasions was that terrible Sunday morning, in 1882, when the news of the Phoenix Park murders raged like fire through London. Mr. Redmond was then a young member of Parliament, having been elected, only the previous year, as member for New Ross, a constituency which has since been swept away. He was one of the most devoted of Mr. Parnell's followers, and as he heard the news he must have realized that the reckless madmen who had been guilty of the deed, had been inspired by that unconscious enmity to their native land which has blinded so many of its children. The Parnell movement survived that shock. But eight years later, in November, 1890, there came the famous divorce suit, and for the second time Mr. Redmond saw the temporary end of all things. Those were desperate days for the member from North Wexford, as Mr. Redmond had become. Seated by his leader's side, in the House of Commons, the most trusted of his lieutenants, he watched the storm burst. There had been no mystery, least of all in Ireland, as to the relations of the Nationalist leader and Mrs. O'Shea, but it seemed as if the underground influences had waited until Home Rule seemed almost assured before they deliberately exploded the bomb, which for the time being swept Home Rule off the map. Mr. Redmond was one of the little band who stood by his leader, and in these days he experienced, perhaps, the first of his afterwards numerous struggles with clericalism. He proved, indeed, to be never afraid to defy the clerical influence, and as he sat in his seat in church, and heard himself denounced from the altar as anti-Christ, because he would not desert his leader, he had call for all the resolution that was in him. Later, he proved that he was stronger than that influence locally, and experienced the curious sensation of seeing the church empty, to a man, in protest of another attack by the priest.

When Mr. Parnell passed away John Redmond became the new leader of the Parnellite Party, by that time shredded down to a handful of nine members. So skillfully, however, did he lead the nine, that when the day of reconciliation came, it was not Mr. Healy nor Mr. O'Brien, who had been outwardly Mr. Parnell's chief lieutenants, and who had led the revolt against him, who became chief of the united party, but the leader of the Parnellite remnant. That day, with brightened prospects, the Home Rule campaign entered on a new career. But as it passed toward apparent victory, there came another revolt within the party, and Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien led the more clerical section of the party into a new Parliamentary cave of Adullam. Then came the great battle with Sir Edward Carson; and then, whilst the Home Rule Act waited to be put into force, came the war. A truce was proclaimed between the North and the South, of which the price was the temporary holding up of the Home Rule Act. Mr. Redmond's brother William sailed away with his men to Flanders, there to give his life fighting for the Empire, whilst Mr. Redmond himself remained at home to face something far worse than the trenches, the rise of the Sinn Fein party with its reckless schemes of rebellion, schemes born largely in the crazy mind of Roger Casement, a worse enemy to the cause of Ireland than even "Skin-the-Goat." Those were terrible days for Mr. Redmond. He saw Dublin fired by the Irish, whilst the people, wrought up to madness by the wild propaganda of the Sinn Fein leaders, followed the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe as he led the way to the polling booths at East Clare, or in South Longford stayed to read the manifesto of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, which declared that, though he advised them to vote for the Nationalist candidate, nevertheless he believed the country to have been already practically sold.

Now Mr. Redmond, though a Home Ruler, was none the less an Imperialist, that is to say, he had no patience with the talk about cutting the painter. Once or twice he gave way to the clerical influence, as when he trampled on the famous local government bill for Ireland after having practically welcomed it upon its appearance in the House. Therefore, when he found that the example of the Bishop of Killaloe was being largely followed by the younger priesthood in Ireland, he must have known that he was on as dangerous ground as Mr. Parnell had once trodden. When the members gathered in the Convention for the last effort for a settlement by consent, he found that his own readiness to accept a customs house for the United Kingdom, and so save the day, was being strenuously resisted by the three out of the four Roman Catholic Bishops in the Convention. From that moment he began, it seemed to those who were looking on, at last to lose hope. It must have seemed to him as if once more those curious influences, always behind the scenes in Ireland, were conspiring again to prevent Home Rule from becoming a reality. He broke down under the strain and the disappointment, even more, perhaps, before the treachery and ingratitude with which he was

surrounded, and another famous leader was lost to Ireland.

Mr. Redmond, be it said, was a fine leader. He could not have done what O'Connell did nor what Parnell did. But he did a Herculean task in the face of many disappointments and what must have seemed overpowering difficulties. Coming from an ancestry of Parliamentarians, he had the utmost affection for the House of Commons, and he was never happier than when he was relating the generous deeds of Parliament and its readiness always to recognize and to accept sincerity. He would tell how, when the news came that Bradlaugh was passing away, the House stopped its business to admit the wrong it had done him in the past, and this all because Parliament had come to recognize his sincerity. For exactly the same reason, he would point out how it became almost affectionate to the curious figure and strange idiosyncrasies of Joseph Biggar, who year after year had wearied it with obstructions and almost maddened it with insults. But best of all he liked to tell of how Mr. Balfour, when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, sent him to prison, and then cordially welcomed him back to the House, with a frank expression of hope that he was none the worse for the experience. You have to like Balfour, he would say, he is a big man with no malice in him. He fought Mr. Balfour in the House and out of the House, for a couple of decades or so, for, indeed, he was ever a fighter. The night he took his seat, in the year 1881, he was suspended with the whole body of the Irish members, after perhaps the shortest maiden speech on record, when, in answer to a request from the Speaker to withdraw, he replied, "Sir, I decline to withdraw."

So the staid figure of the member for Waterford will be missing in future from the debates. And it is safe to say that by no men will it more be missed than by his old Parliament friends, who, in that way, so peculiar to the House of Commons, know how to fight without incurring enmity.

### A War Finance Corporation

ONE of the most important bills recently presented to the Congress of the United States is that providing for a war finance corporation. The purpose of the measure is to lend financial help to manufacturers and others whose business is necessary to the successful conduct of the war. That there should be vigorous opposition to the bill is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact that a similar attitude is assumed by some people toward almost every new undertaking. Inasmuch as the nation is at war, however, it is necessary that the national needs shall be given first consideration. It has taken the people a long time to wake up to a realization of this. They have so long been accustomed to devoting their attention exclusively to their own interests that they evidently find it difficult to alter their ways and give first place to their Government, even in a national crisis. The first, and it might be said the only, question which it is necessary to consider with regard to the war finance corporation bill is, whether or not it is required as a war measure. Apparently it is necessary. It originated with the Administration, and has the support of some of the ablest financiers and statesmen of the country.

The proposed war finance corporation would have a capital of \$500,000,000, and power to issue \$4,000,000,000 in bonds, to be advanced to those industries engaged in war work and to contributory enterprises. The bill also provides that supervision shall be exercised over all capital issues of \$100,000 or more. The objection raised is on the ground that the proposed course would cause inflation, and also confer upon the Administration too much power in controlling industries. Inflation, it is pointed out, is undesirable because it gives to commodities artificial values, increases the cost of living, and is altogether unfavorable to sound business. Even though inflation should result from the operations of the proposed corporation, however, it is doubtful if such an outcome would be as harmful as to allow things to continue as they are. Money has apparently become so scarce, by reason of the Government's requirements for war purposes, that new capital is obtainable only at rates that are almost prohibitive. And yet those industries engaged in war work must have capital, at whatever cost, in order to serve the Government efficiently. The banks are already carrying large loans, and, if they were compelled by the present emergencies to extend further accommodations, there might be brought about a situation far less desirable than any which is likely to arise from the operations of the war finance corporation.

As for the argument that the device would give to the Administration too much power in its control of the industries, it may be said that this would depend very largely on how well the corporation was managed. Here again patriotism enters into the equation. Many safeguards have been provided in the measure, and, so far as can be seen, the plan should succeed, provided self-interest is set aside by those chosen to direct the enterprise. Many men of wide business experience and the highest integrity are now employed in various important capacities in Washington, virtually without compensation. There are certainly others patriotic enough to sacrifice their own interests and give their time when called upon. It is reasonable to assume that, if the opportunity is provided, men of such qualifications will make the war finance corporation what it is intended to be, a strong arm of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

### Massachusetts Against Liquor

THE attention of the Massachusetts Legislature might profitably be directed, just now, to the returns from recent elections in communities of the Commonwealth where the liquor question was an issue. So far as the voting went, last Monday, the result showed a decided trend toward prohibition, even in places that still cling to license, as in Clinton, for example, where the license majority was reduced from 165 to 122. In a large majority of the hundred or more towns voting, the no-

license element exhibited increased strength, while the supporters of the saloon showed weakness, as compared with last year's elections.

A point of particular interest to the Massachusetts Legislature is that contained in the summary of recent results made in the news columns of this paper, which showed that with the elections of Monday, nearly 90 per cent of the cities and towns of Massachusetts have voted on the question of local prohibition during the last three months, and that the total majority in favor of no-license is expected to be between 6000 and 7000, when the remaining towns are recorded.

In view of this and of other testimony confirming the proposition that the State of Massachusetts, as a whole, is decidedly opposed to the liquor traffic, and is just as decidedly in favor of prohibition, it ought to be clearly seen by the Legislature that there is no excuse for a referendum, even if there were warrant for one, on the federal prohibition amendment. If the question were put squarely before the voters of the State, it is fair to assume, the majority in favor of prohibition would be surprisingly large even to its friends. At the present time there is only one way in which the voice of the people on the question might be properly heard, and this is through a vote to be cast in November next to determine, in the event of the Legislature's failure to act, how many members of that body who shirked, or evaded, their responsibility as legislators should be elected to stay at home.

The Legislature has a plain duty to perform: either to ratify or to refuse to ratify the constitutional amendment. It is not called upon to refer the question to the voters. The procedure is laid down as plain as daylight. Is the Legislature for the amendment or against it? It must decide for itself. That is all it is asked, or qualified, to do by the organic law of the land. The proposition is one that has got to be faced openly.

Prohibitionists do not entertain the slightest misgiving as to the ultimate decision of Massachusetts on the question. If the present Legislature does not ratify, another surely will; but how many members of that body can afford to have it truthfully said of them hereafter that, when called upon to take sides for decency, as against everything that is indecent, they did not dare go on record one way or the other?

### The Ghetto

THE abolition of the Russian Pale of Settlement brings to an end the Jew's enforced segregated life of centuries. The institution of the Ghetto which began in Rome under Pope Paul IV is thus no more. The walls of those rabbit-warrens and labyrinthine streets which constituted a Jewry in Continental cities are everywhere down, and the gates of exclusion wide open. The Judengasse of Frankfurt has become a memory, the Judenstadt of Prague or of Lemberg has ceased to be the compulsory dwelling place of the race, the Ghetto of Rome is demolished, and hostile legislation has at last disappeared before the enlightened, tolerant spirit of the age. Today the Jew, Zangwill's "human palimpsest" who has borne the inscription of all nations and all epochs" is free to turn his back forever upon the "little town" that he termed his New Egypt, free to lead a new life arising out of the ashes of what was wrong, intolerant, and despicable in the old.

Pope Paul was the first to create the Ghetto. He compelled the Jews of Rome to dwell within an inclosure set apart for them on the Tiber. This place came to be known as the Jewish burg or town, the diminutive for which, in Italian, is borghetto. The Roman borghetto, or ghetto for short, comprised a few narrow and untidy streets with their gates and walls. It lay so low that it was easily inundated by the Tiber, but, in spite of the wretchedness of the living conditions, each inhabitant had to apply annually for the right to residence there, and to pay a substantial tax for the privilege. The tax itself survived down to the year 1850. Gradually the Roman system spread to other countries, although the Jewry of Prague claims to be older than the Italian prototype. The Prague establishment is, however, gradually being torn down, and thus, from an antiquarian point of view, is by no means well preserved.

Life in one ghetto was usually typical of the rest. The men were forbidden to leave unless they wore a distinctive yellow hat, or the women unless they wore a yellow veil. Sunset was the signal for all Jews to be within the pale, or inclosure, if they did not wish to find the gates locked upon them. The same regulation was rigidly enforced on Sundays and on Christian holy days. Where the ghetto was too small for the carrying on of their trades, a site beyond the walls was granted them as their market, a custom which survives in the modern Jewish Tandelmarkt, which Rembrandt in Amsterdam found a happy hunting ground for acquiring some of those magnificent robes which he has perpetuated on his genre canvases. The Jews were, however, far safer, as a rule, behind their protecting walls than among their Christian neighbors.

In their ghettos they were left very much to their own devices, and thus in time developed their own form of government. They had their synagogues, town halls, and civic officials, their schools, and even their rabbinical courts. Their residence everywhere, however, was precarious. They could be expelled from their ghettos at the will of the rulers, and a notable instance is the decree of Maria Theresa, who ordered the Jews to leave Bohemia. Thus they had the right to dwell, not as men, but as taxable property, on a footing with all other sources of extorted income. They had, in fact, to pay for the mere privilege of living, hence life in the ghetto became that signal mark of disgrace and ignominy which is known as "the moral ghetto." Wherever the Jew lived, the word exclusion met his eye; exclusion from light, air, and sun, from recreation, from civic privileges and political office, from trades and the army, and from human contact with his fellow men, lest these should be contaminated with an unholy touch.

The worst of all these moral ghettos was the Russian Settlement of the Pale. It was not a street, like the

Judengasse of Frankfurt, or a section or little town like the Roman ghetto, but a series of fifteen districts set apart in a vast country. Millions of excluded people were massed within this Pale, while a pale was later created within the Pale by driving the people out of the villages and herding them within the cities. Harried and harassed, and crowded into wretched hovels, they became little better than pariahs, that Holy Russia might not be contaminated by the presence of its Jews.

The Ghetto gave rise to social habits and customs peculiar to its people. Thrown entirely upon their own resources, unable to respond to the culture of the outside world, they developed, among themselves that distinct ghetto life and Yiddish speech which have crept into the masterly pages of a Komper, a Bernstein, and a Zangwill. But the London Ghetto of Israel Zangwill is a voluntary one, like that of New York. No ghetto has ever been established in these two great cities either by religious canon or by civil law. Yet the author of the "Children of the Ghetto" found his moral ghetto there, though the gates were long since down and the yellow badge of infamy dropped.

### Notes and Comments

THE impression which the Austrian Emperor has made on his subjects, since his accession, is showing itself in the nickname which he bears in Vienna—Karl der Ploetzliche—which "Diary" of The Westminster Gazette, renders as Charles the Man of Impulse, because of the Emperor's brusque decisions. The Tzsch nickname, according to Diary, is: "Karel Novak sprave konkursni podstaty firmy Austria," which he renders into English as "Charles Jones, official receiver for the liquidation of the House of Austria."

"LETTERS sent by aerial mail route, which will be opened between New York and Washington, April 15, will require a special 24-cent stamp in addition to regular postage," runs a newspaper item. It is easy to understand why the country postmaster, in order to while away the time, might like to read the postcards that come through his office, but it is more difficult to see why an aviator should wish, as the news paragraph seems to imply, to open letters en route.

AN AMUSING story of an ingenuous United States sailor comes from the Y. M. C. A. hut in the Strand, London. The waitresses are most of them American ladies, who, of course, give voluntary service at the canteen. The other day a sailor proffered a tip to the "waitress" when he had finished his meal, and it was refused. "What! Have you really plenty of money?" said the sailor in astonishment. She assured him that she had, but was somewhat taken aback when the sailor boy, looking her up and down, remarked: "Well, you don't look it."

BECAUSE of the scramble among Republicans for the Wisconsin senatorship, it is "feared" that a Democrat may slip in. On the whole, would it not be wise for those citizens, both Republican and Democratic, who place the nation before party to forget politics for the present and elect a senator concerning whose loyalty there can be no question. In other words, Wisconsin is at present much more in need of an American than of either a Democratic or a Republican representative in the Senate.

THE people of Donegal are, it is said, giving a deal of trouble to the police authorities by refusing to fill up their sugar cards. They are up to any dodge that will enable them to avoid putting their names on those bits of cardboard. This strange attitude has nothing to do with any particular feeling on the sugar question; the fact is that "sugar card" reads differently to them than it does to most people in the British Isles. Suspicion—or might it be conscience?—makes them suspect that, in some way, conscription is being wrapped up in a sugar pill.

PROFITING by experience, a bill has been passed by the House of Representatives at Washington, and is almost certain to become a law, which makes it a crime for "anyone willfully to make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities, or the making of loans to or by the United States." The point is, that in case a loyal American citizen overhears any whispered belittling of the next Liberty bond issue, the probability is he will have an opportunity, and one which he has wished for in the past, of turning the whisperer over to the authorities.

NEW YORK STATE is said to be short 20,000 farm hands, and the State Food Commission has appropriated \$50,000 to finance a movement to get city boys to work on farms during the summer. Conditions in New York are about the same as in other of the more populous states, with regard to the lack of agricultural workers; also with regard to the available supply in towns and cities of boys capable of doing farm work during the months of school vacation. Under careful direction, an army of boys might be mobilized for the performance of tasks of great importance to the country and the world. From the point of view of the parents, assuming proper supervision, it will be a great deal better to have the boys, under military age, working in the fields than idling in the streets.

IN Lieutenant John Philip Sousa's new American march, "The Volunteers," it is said, sirens, anvils, and air riveters are used to give effective realism to the music. This inevitably recalls Gilmore's famous "Peace Jubilee" on Boston's Back Bay, when one of the leading numbers had a cannonade chorus. It sometimes seems strange that composers who are looking for noise effects do not call into service an assorted lot of the whistlers heard on trains and trolley cars.